The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,888—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

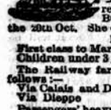
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				FRIDAY.
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th Oct.
L. ROSETTA	3262	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. H. Edwards	..16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PERSIA	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 500	Including	I Class .. £ 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
,, ...II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
,, Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 10
,, ...II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Tycoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
September 7, 1883.

...TIONALE DE NAVIGATION. ...AR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	.. 22nd Oct.
s.s. PERSIA	3,553	480	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,265	480	G. H. Read	.. 15th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	.. 3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

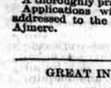
For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

CLAN LINE.



THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF A VESSEL AT AKYAB.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Austrian ship ERMINIA J., as she now lies on the beach in the Akyab harbour, including her spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, stores, provisions, &c. For further particulars, apply to MOHR BROTHERS and Co., AKYAB, Agents for owners.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, salary Rs. 240, rising by annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 300.

No one need apply who has not a practical knowledge of printing and press-machinery, stereo-typing, lithographing, type-founding and book-binding.

A thoroughly practical business man is required.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Officiating Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK LOG TIMBER for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for SALE or HIRE at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. do.	31 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bochoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Jowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers, weighing	200 lbs.
For Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
For Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys, of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent and General Contractor.
... Road, Old Imambara, No. 10, near

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Mohreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1883. Agents.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1/4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S. SOLUBLE ENGLISH MEATS,

PREPARED from the finest "ENGLISH BEEF," "ENGLISH MUTTON," and "ENGLISH POULTRY," and containing the WHOLE of the NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES of Meat (both flesh and juice) inclusive of the flesh-forming matters, FIBRINE, ALBUMEN, and GELATINE, in a soluble partially digested from.

These soluble meat preparations are very superior to the "Liebig" Extracts of Meat, inasmuch as they afford the administration of ACTUAL nourishment in cases of sickness, and offer to the invalid a means of strength not afforded by any other article of diet.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE BEEF	Rs. 1 8
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE MUTTON	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S SOLUBLE CHICKEN	,, 2 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULAL & POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz., cash, Rs. 7 12
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TREACHER'S NEW FAMILY ALBUM

To contain 12 Cabinet Pictures bound in calf, Rs. 8-8 each, Cash.
To contain 24 Cabinet Pictures bound in morocco leather, From Rs. 11. to Rs. 15 each, Cash.
To contain 48 Cabinet Pictures bound in morocco leather, From Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 each, Cash.
The largest and choicest Stock of Leather Goods in India, on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S NEW CREMATIC ALBUMS ILLUSTRATING OLD CHINA ART.

Title-page: Hungarian.
1. Rouen, 17th century.
2. Japanesque.
3. Sèvres, 18th century.
4. Dresden.
5. Vienna, 18th century.
6. Arabian, 14th century.
7. Dutch, 16th century.
8. Chinese.
9. Indian.
10. Italian, 16th century.
11. Spanish, 17th century.
12. English (modern).

Royal quarto size, bound in morocco leather, and to contain 20 Cabinet and 58 Carte-de-Visite Photos at Rs. 35, 40 and 48 Cash.

Albums and Leather Goods of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S ALEXANDRA ALBUM,

Beautifully illustrated with 13 choice Plates of Flowers, Birds and Foliage and to contain Cabinet and Carte-de-Visite Photos.

Bound in morocco leather, Royal quarto size. At Rs. 18, 20 and 25 each, cash.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS,

For Cabinet and Carte-de-Visite Photos, beautifully bound in rich Russia leather Rs. 45-0, 55-0 and 60-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.	Silver Jewellery.	Trinket Cases.
Bouquet Holders.	Jewelled Rings.	Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Cake Baskets.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Envelope Cases.
Crosses.	Church Services.	Perfume Cases.
Charms.	Hymn Books.	Jewel Cases.
Demi Suffos.	Fans.	Silver Card Cases.
Ear-rings.	Chatelaine.	Dressing Cases.
Engagement Rings.	Work Baskets.	Writing Cases.
Guard Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Bags.
Necklets.	Albums.	Hand Mirrors.
Gold Bracelets.	Inkstands.	Smelling Bottles.
Gold Brooches.	Cash Boxes.	Tea Services.
Gold Lockets.		

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.	Spirit Stands.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Bags.
Cigar Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Cigarette Cases.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Agh-dans.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cup
Cigar Lamps.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Riding Whips.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Field Glasses.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Gold Studs.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Silver Cigar Cases.
Sleeve Links.	Studs and Links.	Silver Cigarette Cases.
Gold Pencil Cases.	Peg Stands.	

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cellarettes.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Cruet Stands.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Flower Vases.	Lawn-tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Porcelain Vases.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-plated Ware.
Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.	

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Coral and Bells.	Pearl and Wh stles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

GENTLEMEN'S ULSTERS,

CUT and finished in the best and latest style. Patterns in medium and heavy textures forwarded on application. Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay *en route* to Europe can procure them ready for immediate wear.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

	Rs.
AMERICAN ORGAN—Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves, Improved Bellows, Ivory Fronts to Keys, Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finished Walnut Case illustration	500
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops. (New Model)	500
Do. With Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and Two Swells	450

AMERICAN ORGANS—BY SMITH.

Very handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops	450
Do. 13 Stops and 2 Swells. A very powerful instrument	750

AMERICAN ORGANS—BY ESTEY.

Length 2 feet 10 inches; Depth 1 foot 6 inches; Height 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds, Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell 300

A powerful toned instrument, compact and strongly made, and convenient for travelling.

AMERICAN ORGANS—BY GEO. WOODS.

Very neat instrument, in Gothic Case, 4 Octaves and Knee Swell 16

DULCETINA & PEDAL STAND.

OUTSIDE DIMENSIONS OF TRAVELLING CASE, 2 FEET BY 9 INCHES BY 5 INCHES; WEIGHT, PACKED, 14 LBS.

Price of Dulcetina in Travelling Case	100
Ditto ditto ditto, with Pedal Stand	130

Compass 3 Octaves, 5 Stops.

N. B.—New Catalogues Free on Application.

S. ROSE & CO.—21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THE ONLY PRIVILEGED SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE FRENCH SHOP

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

The only Establishment in the Bombay Presidency where you can procure the latest Novelties of the most leading Houses of London and Paris at European prices.

COME all and see our weekly arrivals of NEW GOODS for all Departments, compare our Prices with any Establishment in Bombay, and judge yourselves.

LIST OF NEW ARRIVALS BY LAST MAIL.

Bridal Veils.
Boys' Pique Hats.
Girls' Washing Bonnets.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Straw Hats.
Cashmere, Satin and Plush Hoods.
White Straw Lawn-tennis Hats.
Ayer's best quality Felt Tennis Balls, at Rs. 7–12 per dozen.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Lawn-tennis Shoes in all sizes,
The only quality standing the heat of this climate.
Babies' and Children's Shoes and Boots in all sizes.
Black Taffeta Gloves.
Black, White and assorted Colored French Kid-Gloves, in all sizes.
Assorted Colored Spun Stockings.
Fast Black Lisle-thread Stockings.
New Gent.'s Linen Collars.
Balbriggan Shirts in all sizes and kinds.
India-gauze Shirts in all qualities and sizes.
Antimacassars of the newest patterns.
Ladies' French real silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles.
From Rs. 5-15 and upwards.
Carriage Whips, assorted, from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 6-8 each, quality and durability guaranteed.
Pears's world-reknown Soaps.
Rimmel's London Perfumery.
Roger and Gallets' Paris Exquisite Perfumery.
Real Eau de Cologne from the only Genuine Maker, Jean Maria Farina,
For which we are the Agents for the Presidency.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.,

73, ESPLANADE-ROAD, CARNAC-ROAD,
AND
CHURCH-STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY,
EAST-STREET, POONA.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S NAUTICAL ALBUM

Beautifully illustrated with the following plates:—
1. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Crown, Plume, and Yachts.
2. Frigates, old and new class.
3. Foreign Boats.
4. Alphabetical Flags of the Royal Navy.
5. "Sunbeam," R. Y. S., Side lights, patent Log, &c.
6. The Last Three-decker and Last Ironclad.
7. Racing Yachts.
8. H. M. S. "Agincourt" Seaweed, &c.
9. Brig, Capstan, Knots, &c.
10. Commercial Code of Signals.
11. Turret Ship, Muzzles.
12. Fishing Boats.

Bound in morocco leather, Royal quarto size and to contain Cabinet, Promenade, Carte-de-Visite and Miniature Photos at Rs. 25, 30 and 36 each Cash.

Bound in Russia leather From Rs. 40 to Rs. 56.
Bound in calf From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.

Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

Wholesale orders receive prompt attention and the usual discounts are allowed.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GERMAN POWDER,

(COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER OF THE GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA.)

NOW in universal use at Home as a safe and mild aperient, especially serviceable in cases of Hemorrhoids, Chronic Constipation, and other irregularities. Strongly recommended.

Bottle 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ACQUA DI FELSINA (BIANCA).

AN INVOICE of this delicious Perfume has just been received from the maker, Mr. C. Casamorati, of Bologna. It is superior in every respect to Eau-de-Cologne and in Italian society is the most popular of all perfumes.

ACQUA DI FELSINA (ROSSA).

A TOILET EXTRACT of the softest fragrance imparts to water refreshing and medicinal properties of the most valuable kind. Forms a milk which is the best of all applications for the complexion, removing freckles and preserving the skin pure, soft, and elastic.

Per bottle, Bianca or Rossa, Re. 1-4.
Per packet containing 3 bottles of each, Rs. 7.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT
A FRESH STOCK OF
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed.)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES
OF THE CELEBRATED
G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
MOUNTED CLAY PIPES
In innumerable varieties, and
Pipes of all devices and kinds.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
in plain and fancy leathers.
CIGARETTE MACHINES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
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AN EARLY INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

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NOTICES.

NEW COALING STATION at PERIM HARBOUR, on the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mendeb.

BEST CARDIFF COAL SUPPLIED, with despatch, on the shortest notice, and on the most favourable Aden terms and prices. Ships desiring to coal should fly a red flag at the foremast head by day, or burn two blue lights forward at night. Pilots, if wanted, will be supplied free of charge.

THE PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., to consider what action should be taken with reference to the practice now being adopted of making contracts antagonistic to the rules of the Association.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October, 1883.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

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EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
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CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoke, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

It will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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(OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER.)

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BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
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Received with marked enthusiasm in her
SPECIAL BUDGET OF WONDERS.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Lurline, the wondrous "Empress of the Waters." This lady, whose marvellous natatory feats have caused such a sensation throughout Europe and America, will nightly appear in her chaste and elegant Act, as performed by her before the Crowned Heads of Europe, and recently by Royal Command before
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
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THE ELITE AND LEADING FAMILIES OF BOMBAY
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TO-NIGHT AT 10-30.
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Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

OWING to the APPROACHES to the "EDEN THEATRE" being SUBMERGED last night and there being NO PERFORMANCE, ALL HOLDERS of TICKETS can have the same CHANGED for any other evening at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
JOHN WILSON.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Statistics of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Shares List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No grade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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54-INCHES BICYCLE, complete with Ball bearings, quite new, will be SOLD at BENNETT and Co.'s Auction on SATURDAY, the 2 th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE, THIS DAY, of H. W. BARROW, Esqr.'s valuable Household Furniture, Carriage and Horse, &c., by MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED BEDROOM with Board. Commands view of Harbour and Colaba. Terms moderate. Apply "Y.," care of this paper.

WANTED a light, English-built, square-fronted BROUGHAM with Arab or small WALER. The whole turn-out must be new or in good order. Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh Consignment of Ehrhardt Freres' GERMAN BEER in splendid condition. This Ale is now too well-known and appreciated to need any recommendation. Also F. H. Leftwich and Co.'s old Cognac**. For terms apply to D. P. HATHA and Co.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (on the Church Plateau), is NOW OPEN.

FOR SALE, CARTRIDGES for the Morriss aiming and sighting apparatus. Price Rs. 2 per 100. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

FURNISHED BUNGAOW.—TO BE LET, Mr. Beaufort's, 3 months. Doongersy-road. Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply LYON & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chains with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

MORTON, MAJU & Co. have received fresh consignments of KANGRA VALLEY TEAS from Holta Tea Co., and Colonel Hawe's Monsimbul Tea Estates. 22, Church-gate-street.

20,000 LBS. OF CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS are in stock at the LARGEST, and the OLDEST Tea Emporium in India, of MORTON, MAJU & Co., sole agents of Holta Tea Company and Col. Hawe's Teas. 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED the famous Killer's Jams, Tasmania Jams, Barne's Jams, Moir's and Gillon's Jams; 1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Tonga; chestnut c.b. Gelding; 13·2; Harness and kit, Rs. 400. Address F. P. Post Office, Nimach.

WANTED, by a European woman experienced with children, a situation as nurse to a lady going to England early in February next. Can give reference. Apply Z., *Bombay Gazette*,

JUST UNPACKED a beautiful consignment of real Satsoma Vases, Finger Bowls, Cardtrays, and other numerous articles suitable for presentation. GLENROY and Co., Hummum-street.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Rs. 1-8.

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WANTED BUTLER for the Officers' Mess, I. G. S. Patrick Stewart. Apply to the Commander on board.

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FANCY ANGOLA, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., for Trousers. Blue and Black Diagonal Homespuns, Serges, &c., for Suits and Coats.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED CERTIFIED ENGINEERS, having experience in Ginning and Press Machinery. Written applications, mentioning terms and attaching copies of testimonials, to be addressed to Mr. RUSTOMJI HORMASJI, Manager, Broach C. Company, Limited, No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort.

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FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
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TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 19TH OCT., 1883,
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S Celebrated Drama in 5 Acts, entitled
EAST LYNNE.

CHARACTERS.
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SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER,
THE SPARKLING BURLESQUE,
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WONDERFUL MAGICAL FEATS,
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PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30: Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.

NUMBERED CASH RECEIPT PAPERS dated 18th October, 1883, of the following numbers, namely,
103 to 110 inclusive,
ARE MISSING from the Fort Establishment of this Company. Any one coming into possession of any of the said papers is requested to communicate with the undersigned.
D. S. KEMP,
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I THE undersigned, hereby give NOTICE that a POWER OF ATTORNEY, given by me to SHA DODHOWJEE HARUCKCHUND to sign for me and to carry on my business has been CANCELLED as from 18th instant. Any person or persons who advance moneys to him on my account or accept his signature on any documents relati g to my business will do so at their own risk and peril.—Dated 18th day of October, 1883.
મનોરદાસ હરખમ૬,
i. e., MUNOREDASS HARUCKCHUND.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
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" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE of valuable and handsome black-wood open-work and rich teakwood household furniture, elegant table ornaments, Hink's lamps, valuable pictures, books, gold fish with aquarium, garden plants and ferns, best plated-ware, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, China matting, first-rate open carriage (by Ness), with a fast-trotting Arab horse, and a set of brass mounted harness, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 "Land's End," Narrayen Jadhoiker Road, Malabar Hill, the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq., proceeding home.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 19th October, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Warden & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. G. Abreo, of Mangalore, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Powder-bunder, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, the sale to commence at 3 p.m., viz.—
A quantity of about 35,000 Mangalore tiles lying at above-mentioned place.
Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lot is knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lot cleared away on or before the third day after sale.

SALE by AUCTION of a valuable property situated in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office building.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November at 4 p. m. precisely, the abovementioned property viz. all that piece or parcel of land with the house, outbuildings, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate on the west side of Medows Street, containing by admeasurement 1,419 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on the north by lands belonging to Mahomed Jokha Ebrahim, and on or towards the east by Medows Street, on or towards the west by Military Lane or Hope Walk, on or towards the north by property of Maghmed Jokha Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by properties of Kaikoso Godrez Mherban Erani, Hezonjee Pestonjee Bennett, and Dossabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, the whole as the same is now in the occupation of Bombay under Nos. 4,881 and 4,882, and now in the occupation of Tyabjee and Co., K. R. Kama, and others.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. or to the Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th Oct., 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Bake House Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by R. Allison & Son, lamps, pictures, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, &c., the property of ROBERT FARROW, Esq. The same comprises star-cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, decanters and cruet frames, tea and coffee pots, spoons and forks, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, linen, French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining-room, drawing-room, camp, oval, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, American, lady's, baby's and Mallet-pattern without-arm chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers with book cases, ornament stand, sofa and reclining couches, round teapoys, toilet and hat stands, double screen, teakwood double cot, baby's cot, chest of drawers, a handsome teakwood almira with mirror glass, dressing and cheval glasses, glass-fronted cup board, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by R. Allison & Sons, handsome flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, clock, bath and dispense-room furniture, copper utensils, &c.
The above property is now on view.

SALE OF CARRIAGES.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
1 handsome bran new victoria phaeton.
1 double seated English-built miniature brougham.
1 English-built buggy.
1 canoe-shaped landau.
1 new pony cart.

SALE OF A NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned:—
1 new Jairands cottage pianoforte.
It can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey shoutes.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey drills.
25 Russia and Morocco leather albums.
By order of Marwaree Ooma Jora & Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Abda Rehman Allarukhia—
Gold and silver jewellery, and gold and silver embroidered silk wearing apparels.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—
1 brilliant earring, 1 pair emerald earrings, 1 emerald earring, 1 diamond earring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 bundle of emeralds, 1 pair ruby bangles, 1 pair diamond studs for necklace, and 1 ruby sail.
On account of the concerned—
4 bundles rubber about 800 ruttles.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hudson and Co., the valuable stock in trade of the late Bhaichand Veerjee; consisting of hanging chandeliers, and arcand lamps, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, plated candlesticks and candelabra, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.
The property will be on view from to-morrow, Saturday.

SALE of G. F. Coward & Co.'s superior Perfumery Medicine and Comfits.
On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of G. F. Coward & Co.'s superior perfumery, medicine and comfits, just landed ex s.s. Canara, consisting of vegermint lozenges and comfits, Seidlitz powders, Gregory's mixture powders, calcined magnesia, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of jamaica, ginger and peppermint, balsam copaiba, spirits of hartshorn and lavender, tincture myrrh laudanum, glycerine, Daisy's carminative assorted essences, smelling salts, cold cream, lip salve, Victoria and odontherate dentifrice, oil and milk of roses, golden oil, lavender water, mouth preparation, jamaica, jasamine and rose pomatum, flavouring essences, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Somerset House, Wardon-road, Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of His Highness Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best plated-ware, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned, mahogany bran new cottage pianoforte, by Aschierberg, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome light English-built C spring baroushe by Peter and Sons, Longacre, with a pair of handsome well-matched powerful big bay Australian horses, a handsome light miniature circular-fronted brougham, a handsome powerful Arab brougham horse, a handsome Carleton cart with a strong chestnut pony and harness complete, superior chromolithographs and engravings, handsome flower-vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Prince's Dock by order of the Superintendent—
A quantity of grain, sweepings, &c.

SALE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the ground to the north of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of Railway materials, consisting of axles with wheels, trollies, bearing plates, &c., &c. Also 4 bull dredgers.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1883.

FOR SALE.
1-REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5 p.m.
Departure of the English mail-steamer, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 5-40 p.m.
Minnesingers, Marine-lines, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Nepaul (s), from London; Mozart (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mocca (s), for Persian Gulf; Bhandari (s), Galle.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-40:—

Overture.....	Les Cloches de Corneville..Planquette.
Valse.....	Je t'Aime .....Waldteufel.
Grand Fantasia.....	A night in Berlin .....Hartmann.
Valse.....	Flugschriften .....Strauss.
Galop	Berlin .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mozart and s. s. Rosetta, entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Nepaul entered yesterday.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—Mr. Justice Birdwood, the vacation judge on the Original Side of the High Court, presided in chambers yesterday, but the business disposed of was of no public interest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapore burning-ground, on the body of Sewha Kaldary, aged thirty-five years. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

THE EDEN THEATRE.—Owing to the approaches to the Eden Theatre, on the Esplanade, being flooded consequent upon the heavy rain, there was no performance last night. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the interior was perfectly dry, the double canvas roof being proof against all rain.

REPORTED THEFTS.—On Wednesday Dewjee Nekseey, living at Dongree Cooly-street, reported the theft of gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 600. The complainant suspects a servant of his named Rama.—Premthai, living in Bhendy Bazaar-road, has reported the theft of gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 65.

RELIGIOUS FUNDS IN GOA.—As large amounts of money belonging to the religious funds of both Christians and Hindoos are lying as dead stock in their respective coffers, the Goa Government, with a view to utilise the capital, have appointed a committee to devise rules by which the money may be profitably circulated.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th October was Rs. 43,53,488; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,21,659. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 7,00,000. The balance left was Rs. 44,75,147. There is in addition Rs. 11,35,003 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES.—Poonamchund Goomajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of breaking into the shop of Rama Bapsett, at Byculla, and stealing five tin boxes containing sundry articles of the value of Rs. 3-4. The prisoner being an old offender, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character, named Rutna Yessoo, was also convicted of stealing three brass vessels from Mohun Pal, a grass-cutter in the service of Mr. Hallen, barrister-at-law. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 16th October, was 380, being 20 less than in the previous week, 21 less than the week ending 17th October, 1882, and 78 less than the mean of the corresponding week for the preceding five years. During the week 280 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 22·78, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 54 deaths from remittent fever, being 10 less than in the previous week, and 13 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 52, 21, and 8 respectively, as compared with 45, 14, and 10 in the same time last year. The deaths from cholera in the week under notice were 4 against 12 in the week previous, and none in the same time last year.

THE POONA CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY.—As mentioned by us a few days ago, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, our Cantonment Magistrate, is shortly to give over charge of his office to Colonel La Touche, late of the Poona Horse. Mr. Plunkett, there is no doubt, introduced a great many improvements into our Cantonment, and thoroughly and efficiently performed his responsible duties.—*Deccan Herald*

THE POONA ELOPEMENT CASE.—Mr. W. H. Crowe, Judge and Sessions Judge, gave the following decision in this appeal:—"The appellant was convicted on a trial held on the 8th of September by Mr. C. W. Richardson, Magistrate of the 1st Class in the District of Poona, of enticing away with a criminal intent a married woman, an offence under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months. The appellant represents that he and Bhagiritta were on friendly terms like brother and sister. She asked him to take her to Yerrundowna, and he did so. He had no criminal intention. It has been contended that there is no evidence to show that at the time accused went away with this woman Bhagiritta he had any criminal intention whatever, that his subsequent conduct is insufficient to establish the fact of the guilty intention at the time. It is further urged that the evidence shows that accused was living on terms of intimacy with Bhagiritta and her family, that he accompanied her in a carriage to the Bund Gardens, to the circus, to the theatre, and that this took place with the knowledge of her husband. The evidence in the case is amply sufficient to sustain the conviction of the accused. It is quite possible that the accused may have been on friendly terms with Bhagiritta, and that with her husband's knowledge he took her to places of amusement with her children. But it is equally clear that he abused the confidence reposed in him by going off with the woman and remaining away from her husband's house at night. It is further proved that they were found sleeping in one bed. There can be no doubt whatever as to what the prisoner's intention was. It is immaterial that the woman was a consenting party. The section of the law is framed to protect the rights of husbands, and no attempt has been made to show that prisoner took off this woman with the consent of her husband. It is in evidence that accused had a photograph taken, and a copy of it is recorded, in which he and this woman are taken side by side. There can be no doubt in any reasonable person's mind as to what the relations between accused and this woman were from the circumstance of this photograph alone. Bhagiritheebai is a woman of over thirty years of age and is older than the prisoner. Looking to this circumstance and the other facts in the case, I am inclined to hold that the sentence passed by the Magistrate is excessive. The law only provides a period of two years' imprisonment for the worst case which could possibly arise. I think the ends of justice will be satisfied in this case if the accused be punished with rigorous imprisonment for six months, and reduce the sentence accordingly, while I confirm the conviction."

POLO.

A RETURN match will be played this afternoon on the Esplanade ground, commencing at 5 punctually, between:—

BYCULLA CLUB (white)	vs. THE REST (colours.)
Craigie (Capt.)	Gray (Capt.)
Bankier.	Carter.
Conroy.	Ker.
King.	Symons.
Pennell.	Pulman.
	Rimington.

Seats will be provided for ladies.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD AND MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your valuable journal I notice a paragraph, extracted from the letter of the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, relating to our Bombay Municipality. I would suggest, as the correspondent says, that Mr. Crawford's services be lent for a short period to our Municipality, which is at present (in a sanitary point of view) getting from bad to worse. No doubt Mr. Crawford, as is well known to the Bombay public, is a little too extravagant, but it is all for our good. I have always been pleased with Mr. Crawford's doings while in Bombay, and also was his
Oct. 18. ADMIRER.

UN-PREPAID LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg leave to trespass on your journal, on a subject which is not at all pleasant. It is the absurd custom of transmitting letters through the post without paying their postal charges. The *Statesman* lately remarked in its columns that that practice is dealt with in order to ensure the safe arrival of letters to their destination, suggesting at the same time a few propositions which are worth while being taken notice of; for some scamps are prone to send such letters not only to ensure their safe arrival, but also to crack jokes. A few days back I received an anonymous letter containing a lot of rubbish, for which I had to pay two annas. I sat down to write to you, sir, not only to vent my indignation against that unknown scribbler, but to inform the postal authorities of the very great annoyance caused by such unprepaid letters, which can be easily checked if steps are taken by them. I was unable to trace the source of that letter, and I have more than once had occasion to receive such letters. Can the postal authorities not arrange to check that practice?

INDIAN JOURNALISM.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 22, a very interesting gathering took place at the Holborn Restaurant, on the occasion of a farewell dinner, given by the Press and other friends of Mr. J. Rintoul Mitchell, formerly editor of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, of the *Manchester Courier*, and of the *North Times*, to commemorate his departure from England to join the editorial staff of the Calcutta *Englishman*. Between 40 and 50 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. E. R. Russell *(Liverpool Daily Post)* occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Joseph Hatton and Mr. H. Lascelles Carr *(Western Mail)* as vice-chairmen, and among others being Sir William T. Charley, Common Serjeant of the City of London; Mr. Boyle *(The Daily Chronicle)*, Mr. D. Brenner *(St. James's Gazette)*, Mr. A. Watson *(Echo)*, Mr. Williams *(South Wales Daily News)*, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E. (formerly of the *Madras Times*), Mr. Hope Gethbridge, C.I.E., Mr. W. Dawes, Mr. W. Saunders *(Central News)*, Mr. F. Everill, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Byron Webber, Mr. Robert Brough, Mr. Clarance Holt, Mr. Alfred Thomas, ex-Mayor of Cardiff, &c. Mr. Henry Irving telegraphed as follows from Edinburgh: "I wish my engagement would allow of my being present in person to add my godspeed to those of Mitchell's other friends. Will you keep me a place at the dinner that I may show in this, the only way in my power, my esteem and good wishes to our friend, to whom remember me!"

Sir. W. Digby, in responding to the toast of the Indian Press, said:—It is but fitting that the Indian Press should be acknowledged at such a gathering as the present, seeing that our guest is to take, in a short time, a prominent position on that press. But it seems to me that the secretaries have done an unwise thing in associating my name with the toast you have just drunk before that of my friend Mr. Lethbridge, because by doing so they have put the corporal before the colonel—for, while in India I was but a humble working journalist, he was Press Commissioner, having relations with all the journals. He is to speak after me, and you will find that what in the corporal is but a weak and stammering word is, in the colonel, an eloquent speech. Then, again, they have made a mistake in that I appear before you somewhat as a blighted being. I see around me gentlemen connected with the press, and I think, "If I were only what I once was, in a position to render the public that service which journalists in active work are able to render!" There was a time, and not very long ago either, when it argued considerable courage to speak in this country and in certain circles on behalf of the Indian press. But I believe the late *Examiner* spoke the truth when it said that the journals of India would compare with those of any country. The Duke of Wellington once spoke of the journals of India as "a ruffianly set;" the Duke of Argyll described the Indian Press as "licentious;" but the greater services of all in this respect come from the city in which Mr. Mitchell spent some years. It is fitting, that the toast of the Indian Press should be proposed when any body of English journalists is brought together, because it is from their ranks largely go forth the gentlemen who conduct that press. But it is not only that the Indian Press gains from its contact with the English Press: the English Press and English public life, to some extent, derive advantage from the Indian. Of all our special correspondents not one has exhibited more of the true journalistic spirit than has Mr. Cameron, the correspondent of the *Standard*; he commenced his press career on the Indian Press, the *Bombay Gazette*. While how far English public life has derived advantage from Indian journalism may be seen, to mention one instance only, from what occurred at the last general election. There were no two pluckier fights during that election than those which were fought in the Elgin Burghs and in East Worcestershire: the assailants in both cases were Anglo-Indians. The Conservatives of Britain could not find a man on their side in this country who dared to face Mr. Grant Duff on his own ground; they had in accepting a candidate to turn to an Indian journalist: Mr. Maclean, late of the *Bombay Gazette*; while the Conservative candidate in Worcestershire was another Indian journalist. Sir Richard Temple a journalist! Yes, he was for some time editor of the only Quarterly Review in India—the *Calcutta Review*. And no one knows how many leading articles Sir Richard wrote for the *Friend of India*, for, of course, the secrets of the prison-house" of journalism are never revealed. There is no great Day of Judgment for what has transpired in the editorial sanctum. (A laugh.) Something has been said this evening about the difficulties and troubles under which journalists in this country carry on their work. Well, if it is hard work to be a successful journalist in England it is far harder work to be one in India, because there journalists are not merely critics of, but, above all else, are opponents of, the Government, in this sense, that there are no political parties in the Indian State. Journalists, therefore, necessarily stand in the position of an Opposition to the Government, but at the same time they are in this disadvantageous position, that, write they never so ably, or let them show that the Administration is in the wrong nineteen times out of twenty, still, whatever they say or do, the Government goes on just the same and cannot be turned out. There are no Houses of Parliament in India in which questions on matters of great interest can be put; there are no public political meetings at which speeches are made defending the one cause or the other, and in which information of a trustworthy character can be given in the matter under discussion. Indian journalists have to feel their way in the dark, to grope for information, and the wonder is they have been able to render the State good service: this they have done undeniably. Lord Lytton, when in India, did one good thing for the Press. He also did one bad thing, but we will not deal with controversial topics to-night, so I pass on. Lord Lytton established between working journalists and the Government a Press Commissioner, an intermediary, one to whom journalists could go and say: "We want to write truthfully and fairly on the matter which is now before the public (and, indeed, on all matters which will soon place before us, in confidence, all the information available in reference to it; and we, as gentlemen, will deal honourably with what you give us." In this way Indian journalists were able to get behind the scenes, and to know the ground on which the authorities were taking action; the intentions and objects of the Government were known to an extent impossible before and impossible since. One of the things Lord Ripon did, shortly after he became Viceroy, was to abolish the office of Press Commissioner. The journal to which Mr. Mitchell is going is specially worthy of our consideration to-night. No newspaper since the old *John Bull* was bought by Mr. J. H. Stocqueler and called the *Englishman*, has done greater service of a particular kind in the Indian capital than the paper Mr. Mitchell is to serve. I have little doubt, from what I have heard of Mr. Mitchell, and from what I know of his writings, that all that is good of the *Englishman* of the past will be characteristic of the *Englishman* of the future. High as is the estimation in which, as has been shown by what has been said in this room to-night, Mr. Mitchell is held by those who know him best, I do not think he has yet been appreciated at his true worth. The Chairman has spoken of him as a political opponent worthy of his steel; Sir William Charley has given us an estimate of him as a political friend, and of the effects of his writings; Mr. Lascelles Carr has spoken of his genial qualities as a colleague; the lady who sits by his side no doubt thinks that she, at all events, has estimated Mr. Mitchell at his true worth. I ask you to look upon Mr. Mitchell as prepared to maintain, in a high-spirited and noble manner, the high traditions which Englishmen possess in our Indian Empire. And, as a last word, I must be permitted to say that of all the journals I know—and I see most of the journals of the world—there is none which, in my opinion, more stedfastly set before themselves a high ideal of conduct, and that more worthily strive to serve the empire to which they belong, than do the journals of India. (Applause.)

THE EGYPTIAN SANITARY BOARD AT SUEZ.

The following letter appears in the *Home News*:—

Sir,—I beg you will grant me the favour of giving publicity, through the medium of your journal, to the anomalous action of the Egyptian Sanitary Board at Suez. On Sept. 2 I arrived at Suez in the P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia, and as my duties as mail officer demanded the temporary stay of myself and staff at Suez, I was prepared to undergo the necessary quarantine imposed on arrivals from Bombay. I found, however, that Dr. Young, a member of the Indian Medical Service lent to the Egyptian Government, with two native doctors and their three native servants, who were my fellow-passengers in the Venetia, had been allowed pratique after fumigation, I went in my boat to the Sanitary Office, and demanded an explanation of the apparent anomaly. The only explanation I received was to the effect that Dr. Young and staff had been allowed pratique by special order from the International Sanitary Council at Alexandria, and as there were no orders concerning myself I would have to proceed to the quarantine station at Moses Wells and undergo seven days' quarantine. No doubt the services of Dr. Young were required immediately; but if he and his staff could land after fumigation without interfering with the quarantine regulations, surely the same privilege could be granted to other passengers, as the possession of a medical diploma does not exempt the possessor from the liability of conveying infection. The Sanitary Director at Suez refused to comply with my request and telegraph to the International Sanitary Council at Alexandria concerning my case, and I was eventually obliged to telegraph myself to the British Consul at Alexandria, and proceed to the quarantine station to await the answer of my telegram. Of the discomforts of quarantine station, and the miserable accommodation afforded, no one who has not undergone this foretaste of Hades can have any idea. Situated some five miles from Suez, and about two miles from the small oasis called Ain Moosa, or Moses Wells, there are several threadbare, tattered, single-pole tents, and some rusty tanks containing brackish water. In charge of this establishment is a sanitary officer and some Arab guards. There is no food, and, unless tinned provisions are taken there supplies have to be obtained from Suez by the sanitary boat at exorbitant prices, and periods varying from one to two days. Surrounded by sun, sand, and sea, the heat and glare can well be imagined, but it is only about midday and from that time to sunset that the place really becomes unbearable to any human being except a Bedouin. During this time the khamseen, a hot wind which comes across the arid deserts of the Sinaitic Peninsula, and which fills the air with sand, penetrating tents, clothes, and everything are saturated by the damp mists which hang over the spot from sunset to sunrise. That such accommodation at such a place is more likely to cause sickness than prevent it must be apparent to any but the Egyptian Sanitary Board, but it must be remembered that this establishment is a source of revenue to that board, the fees charged being absurdly high for the accommodation afforded. In my own case I am at present unable to state the exact amount charged, as the dues were paid for me by the British packet agent at Suez, but I was informed by Monsieur Soual, an employé of Sir E. Baring, who, with his wife, was also undergoing this tedious and ridiculous farce, that the quarantine dues for himself and his wife, together with the hire and quarantine dues for his boat, amounted to £2 a day. This of course did not include the cost of the very indifferent food which the sanitary boat brought him for 10s. per day. That such charges should be imposed for such miserable accommodation is a scandal and a disgrace, not only to the Egyptian Sanitary Board, but to the country which maintains it; and at some future time I trust some inquiries will be made into the transactions of that board, with a view to prevent the wholesale manner in which travellers who come under its protection are looted.

I should also like to draw attention to the Sanitary Office of Suez. On my demanding to see the director, I was informed he was suffering from typhoid fever; and, indeed, I was not at all surprised at the fact, as round the building were all sorts of filth, ashes, razor-garnishes of food, and even human excrement, emitting a sickening odour; and it is only a wonder to me that human beings can exist in such an atmosphere. On the evening of Sept. 4 I received information from the Sanitary Office that an answer to my telegram had arrived, and I and my staff would be allowed pratique after disinfection; consequently, on the morning of the 5th Sept. I proceeded to Suez and obtained pratique after having undergone two and-a-half instead of seven days' quarantine, a circumstance for which I am indebted to the British Consul at Alexandria, to whom my thanks are due.

E. R. Jardine, Mail Officer,
Indian Marine Postal Department.

Suez, Sept. 6 1883.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR E. BARING.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on September 27:—"I had a very interesting conversation with Sir Evelyn Baring this morning on the subject of Egyptian affairs generally. Sir Evelyn mentioned in the course of his remarks that it was all very well for people to press for reforms; but it should be remembered that reforms meant money, and the difficulty was to find the money. For his part he certainly did not know where the requisite money was to come from. The Egyptian Government had at the present moment three very heavy charges upon its exchequer. The first was the payment of the tribute; the second was the Army of Occupation, and the third was the payment of indemnities at Alexandria. Referring to the question of taxation of Europeans, he said that the Egyptian Government felt very acutely—and he was bound to admit they were right—how unfairly the European Governments had acted towards them in this matter. For example, there was great destruction of European property in Alexandria. The Egyptian Government admitted that the losses ought to be made good to the sufferers, and were doing their very best, at great cost and trouble, to indemnify them. Nevertheless, not one of these men contributed one farthing to the expenses of the State beyod what they paid through the Customs. There were several taxes which Europeans residing in Egypt ought in justice to pay, but Sir Evelyn Baring said he would feel satisfied if he could for the moment get even a house tax consented to. "But you can imagine," he continued, "what it is when Egypt has to go round begging, hat in hand, to all the Great Powers. Of course, such a proceeding took place, and a-t present time, I here, and Lord Granville in England, are doing all that we possibly can to bring negotiations to a speedy conclusion." Sir Evelyn was of opinion that it was imperatively necessary to get the new Law Courts into working order without delay. He said the Khedive's Ministers were extremely anxious on that point. Hitherto there had been a great deal of delay, but, on the other hand, there had been a great deal to do. First of all, a code had to be prepared, which was very difficult. Thanks, however, to the very valuable assistance Sir Benson Maxwell had rendered, Sir Evelyn Baring was in hopes that everything would be ready and the Courts sitting by the middle of December. Speaking of those Europeans who look forward to the eventual annexation of the country by England as its permanent protection, which, he affirmed, came to the same thing, Sir Evelyn Baring said that the idea was utterly preposterous. Such a policy he, for one, would very strongly object to, as being most unwise; and it was not likely to be attempted. On the other hand, it was useless for people to be always clamouring for the completion of reforms. It was impossible to do everything at once. The Egyptian Government were doing all that they could, and were behaving most loyally; but it would require a great deal of time—a very great deal of time—and the expenditure of much money before the reforms that were being introduced into the administration could be completed and got into working order. People must have patience. Riaz Pacha wrote this morning declining to act as Deputy for Cairo on the plea of ill-health. The local French papers state that his refusal is intended as a protest against the English occupation. I am assured, however, by his son that this is not so, and I have good reason to believe that the real motive of his refusal is that the Chamber, by its organic law, has only a consultative voice, the Ministers having power to pass laws in the teeth of its dissent.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S JOURNEY TO INDIA.

A home paper says:—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who shortly return from Germany to England, are expected to stay a few days at Bagshot before bidding fairwell to their relatives and friends and leaving for India, where the official proceedings in order to take up his command. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, and Dr. Scott, on quitting London travel overland by the usual mail route to Brindisi, and thence, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, 2,983 tons, and 2,500 effective horse-power, to the East. The berths secured from Messrs. Gaircens to twenty-one inclusive, situated nearly amidships on the starboard side of the saloon, have been reserved for the Duke and Duchess's suite, and immediately adjoining their cabins others close to the after-hatch have been allotted to the members of the Royal suite. The Cathay, which starts from Venice on Friday, Nov. 2, proceeds via Ancona to Brindisi, which she reaches on the 4th of the same month, for the purpose of receiving her royal and other passengers and the mails, which will be despatched from London two days previously. Before we got to Cape Town, I heard him say one day that he was going on to Natal with us.

At Cape Town did you land?—No, I went from the Kinfauns itself on the Melrose.

Did you ever see any revolver in the Prisoner's possession?—No.

When you were on the Melrose, did he say anything about a revolver?—Yes. He said he had sold his in Cape Town for 3l. 10s.

How came he to tell you that—what conversation took place?—I do not know what conversation led up to it. I occupied a cabin on the Melrose with my daughters which led from the second class saloon. On the Sunday afternoon I saw the Prisoner sitting in the saloon. My husband was then on deck.

What did the prisoner say to you?—He asked me where was my husband.

Did you tell him?—Yes; I said he was on deck.

What did he say?—He asked me to call him down, but did not say what for at the time. My husband came down on deck, and the Prisoner asked him to take a bottle of ale. My husband replied, "I was just coming down to have a little."

What took place then?—Mr. M'Donnell went into the saloon to get some. A bottle of ale was brought me. My husband took the baby from me to take into the bath, as it woke. He said, "The baby wants you," and I went into it. I did not see who drank the ale.

When you left, to your berth, where was your husband?—He was with Mr. M'Donnell, close to the cabin of the latter. Prisoner and his wife were sitting opposite.

After you left there, what next attracted your attention?—I heard something go like a shot, and thought it was a ginger-beer cork. That was about five minutes after.

Had you heard anything up to that time to attract your attention?—No, sir.

When you heard the noise, what did you do?—I left the child in the berth and came out. My son was just running in as I was coming out.

What did you do when you went out?—My husband was running down the saloon towards me, and said "Maggie, I am shot. M'Donnell has shot me." He was bleeding from the neck, and I put my hand to him. After I left the cabin I heard two shots.

Did you see who fired them?—I saw Mr. M'Donnell sitting.

Did your husband fall on to the deck?—Yes. I fell too.

What occurred then?—When I got up I went over to the Prisoner, and said, "M'Donnell, did you shoot my husband?" and he replied, "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey; don't blame me; I was sent to do it."

Any thing more said?—Yes. Mrs. M'Donald said, "Never mind, McDonald; you are no informer."

Up to that time on board the vessel you had gone by the name of Power?—Yes.

And before that Mrs. Carey?—Yes. I was all over blood, and much excited and alarmed, and think he did not say anything further. I was taken away by the stewardess.

Did you know that your husband had a revolver?—Yes.

Had you ever seen it?—No. I knew there was one in a bag in my cabin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan.—Where did you first hear the Prisoner's name was changed to Power?—In London. It was on the lids of the boxes. I saw my husband for the first time at Dartmouth.

You knew the reason for your husband going by the name of Power's?—Yes.

That he had committed no crime as to what he had done at Dublin, and that if it were known he was Carey he might meet with violence?—I knew he had a revolver. He never had any revolver in his house in Dublin.

Nor at the homes of any of his tenants?—I never saw any, but I know some things were sent to them.

Daggers?—I did not see them. On the Melrose Castle there was a guard and sentry at the door, who kept the key. I saw M'Donald fire the third shot. I do not know why I said, "M'Donald, why did you shoot my husband?" I gave evidence at first examination before the Commissioner. The other witness said it was, "You shot my husband."

What did O'Dondell say to you?—"Shake hand."

Did you do so?—No I am not quite sure that his hand may not have touched mine.

What else did he say?—"Mrs. Carey, don't blame me. I was sent to do it."

Are you aware that all the other witnesses give a different version of that?—No.

What it was "I did it," or "I had got do it?"—It was not. I am quite positive.

Have you ever mentioned before to-day that he said, "Don't blame me"?—He did use those words, I am certain.

Did he not say to you, "I had to do it in self-defence"?—No. He said, "I was sent to do it."

Have you ever conversed to your son on this point?—I have. Perhaps my son did not hear it. I never knew till now that all the other witnesses give a different version to mine. What I now say is correct. At the time I did not see any other lady passenger except Mrs. McDonald. I did not go on shore with my husband at Cape Town, and did not hear of any disturbance, either at a restaurant or on board the vessel.

The examination was proceeding when our report left.

The *Dublin Nation* to-day accuses the Government of foul play towards the assassin O'Donnell, in the hope that he might be induced to involve Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders in a conspiracy to murder James Carey. It alleges that there is a conspiracy to accomplish the ruin of Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dilion, and Egan by getting them drawn into the revelations of the Invincible informers, and that the American Embassy in London has assisted in the designs against O'Donnell. It mentions the exclusion of O'Donnell from his solicitor and the publication of false letters to that gentleman as proof. When Parliament meets, the Government, it says, will have to render an account of this "atrocious business."—*Evening Standard.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAREY.

O'DONNELL AT BOW-STREET.

Michael O'Donnell was brought before Mr. Flowers at Bow-street on Tuesday, September 25, charged with the wilful murder of James Carey. Mr. Poland prosecuted; Mr. A. M. Sullivan appeared for the prisoner. The prisoner having been placed in the dock, Mr. Poland proceeded to open the case for the Crown. He said he appeared to prosecute the prisoner on a charge of wilfully murdering a man of the name of James Carey. The facts were very simple. The prisoner was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and had been for some time in America. Early in June last he returned to Ireland and on the 14th of July he engaged a passage for himself and a woman who passed as his wife in a vessel called the Kinfauns Castle. That vessel was bound for the Cape. On board that vessel Mrs. Carey and her children embarked on the 4th of July, and on the 6th they were joined at Dartmouth by James Carey. He was known on board as James Power, and his wife and children of course also went under the name of Power. On the way out Carey and the prisoner O'Donnell appeared to be on very friendly terms. The vessel in due course arrived at Cape Town, where the passengers who were going on to Natal had to disembark and go on board other vessels. James Carey, his wife, and children, went on board a vessel called the Melrose; and on that vessel the prisoner and the woman who passed as his wife also took passage. On Saturday, the 28th of July, in the afternoon, the Melrose left Cape Town, touching in the first instance at Algoa Bay. On the following day, Sunday, the 29th of July, about a quarter to four, the prisoner and James Carey were near the cabin that they occupied; and there would be distinct evidence produced that on that occasion the prisoner took from his couch-place a revolver loaded in five chambers and fired at the unfortunate man, James Carey, and the first shot entered the right side of his neck and went round the throat, passing out at the back. Carey staggered, and when his back was turned the prisoner fired a second and a third shot at him. There happened to be a surgeon on board, who at once attended to Carey, and every attention was paid to him, but in less than half an hour he was a dead man. The prisoner was at once seized, and a five-chambered revolver, containing three empty cartridges and two undischarged, was taken from him. When the first shot was fired, the son of James Carey saw that an attack was being made on his father. He accordingly went into his father's cabin and got Carey's revolver, which was loaded at the time. It was not, however, used, but was taken possession of by the captain. The learned counsel said that this fact was mentioned because the prisoner, when before the magistrates at Cape Town, said that he acted in self-defence, and that Carey pulled a revolver from his pocket, which he (the prisoner) snatched out of his hand. It would be shown that it was the prisoner's revolver that was used. Afterwards, when the prisoner's cabin was searched, another large old-fashioned pistol was found—not used—and some cartridges belonging to the pistol which the prisoner had used. A piece of the *Weekly Freeman* newspaper, which contained a portrait of James Carey, was also found. The case was plain and straightforward, and he (the learned counsel) did not propose to trouble the witness to go into further observations, as it was manifest that the prisoner being on friendly terms with the man found out who he was, and having found it out killed him under the circumstances mentioned. It was proposed to call witnesses who would give a clear and distinct account of what happened and it was asked that the prisoner should be sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Sullivan objected against the order that had been given for unconditional remittance to the prisoner. Even his solicitor had been refused. He asked the magistrate to allow Mr. Guy to see the prisoner before the proceedings were finished, as all they said he could not understand why the solicitor had not seen his client before, and at once granted the necessary permission, O'Donnell being escorted to the cell where the interview took place by a strong body of constables. Evidence was then given by James Parish, a servant of an officer of the Melrose Castle, Thomas Jones, the boatswain, Carey's son, a lad of fifteen, the master of the Melrose Castle, and others, and O'Donnell was then remanded till Friday.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. CAREY.

This afternoon, (Sept. 28) at the Bow-street Police court, Patrick O'Donnell was again brought up before Mr. Flowers, for further examination on the charge of wilfully murdering James Carey, the notorious Irish informer, on board the British ship Melrose on the high seas, on July 29.

Too much precaution was not taken on previous occasions for the safe custody of the prisoner, who was again brought to the Court from Newgate, where he has been since Tuesday last, in a van, attended by a mounted escort. As the van drew up to the private entrance, where a large crowd had assembled, there was mingled cheers and hooting. No one was admitted to the Court itself but those having business there in charge. The Court, however, filled to its utmost capacity in every part. The great interest of the day's proceedings centred in the fact that Mrs. Carey, the wife of the murdered informer, was to be examined. Amongst the gentlemen present with counsel on both sides were Mr. M'Coan, M.P., Mr. A. O'Connor, M. P. Since he has been in custody the Prisoner has grown his beard, and now has a short moustache and grows his hair very long.

Margaret Carey was called.—She was dressed in deep black, and was accommodated with a seat in the witness box. In reply to Mr. Poland, she deposed—On the 4th of July she sailed with my children from ... Castle. My husband, James Carey, joined me at Dartmouth. On the way out we made the acquaintance of the Prisoner, whom we knew as Macdonald. There was a woman with him who passed as his wife. He said he was going to Cape Town. On the way out my husband and him were always on friendly terms, and played draughts together. Before we got to Cape Town, I heard him say one day that he was going on to Natal with us.

At Cape Town did you land?—No, I went from the Kinfauns itself on the Melrose.

Did you ever see any revolver in the Prisoner's possession?—No.

When you were on the Melrose, did he say anything about a revolver?—Yes. He said he had sold his in Cape Town for 3l. 10s.

How came he to tell you that—what conversation took place?—I do not know what conversation led up to it. I occupied a cabin on the Melrose with my daughters which led from the second class saloon. On the Sunday afternoon I saw the Prisoner sitting in the saloon. My husband was then on deck.

What did the prisoner say to you?—He asked me where was my husband.

Did you tell him?—Yes; I said he was on deck.

What did he say?—He asked me to call him down, but did not say what for at the time. My husband came down on deck, and the Prisoner asked him to take a bottle of ale. My husband replied, "I was just coming down to have a little."

What took place then?—Mr. M'Donnell went into the saloon to get some. A bottle of ale was brought me. My husband took the baby from me to take into the bath, as it woke. He said, "The baby wants you," and I went into it. I did not see who drank the ale.

When you left, to your berth, where was your husband?—He was with Mr. M'Donnell, close to the cabin of the latter. Prisoner and his wife were sitting opposite.

After you left there, what next attracted your attention?—I heard something go like a shot, and thought it was a ginger-beer cork. That was about five minutes after.

Had you heard anything up to that time to attract your attention?—No, sir.

When you heard the noise, what did you do?—I left the child in the berth and came out. My son was just running in as I was coming out.

What did you do when you went out?—My husband was running down the saloon towards me, and said "Maggie, I am shot. M'Donnell has shot me." He was bleeding from the neck, and I put my hand to him. After I left the cabin I heard two shots.

Did you see who fired them?—I saw Mr. M'Donnell sitting.

Did your husband fall on to the deck?—Yes. I fell too.

What occurred then?—When I got up I went over to the Prisoner, and said, "M'Donnell, did you shoot my husband?" and he replied, "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey; don't blame me; I was sent to do it."

Any thing more said?—Yes. Mrs. M'Donald said, "Never mind, McDonald; you are no informer."

Up to that time on board the vessel you had gone by the name of Power?—Yes.

And before that Mrs. Carey?—Yes. I was all over blood, and much excited and alarmed, and think he did not say anything further. I was taken away by the stewardess.

Did you know that your husband had a revolver?—Yes.

Had you ever seen it?—No. I knew there was one in a bag in my cabin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan.—Where did you first hear the Prisoner's name was changed to Power?—In London. It was on the lids of the boxes. I saw my husband for the first time at Dartmouth.

You knew the reason for your husband going by the name of Power's?—Yes.

That he had committed no crime as to what he had done at Dublin, and that if it were known he was Carey he might meet with violence?—I knew he had a revolver. He never had any revolver in his house in Dublin.

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Daggers?—I did not see them. On the Melrose Castle there was a guard and sentry at the door, who kept the key. I saw M'Donald fire the third shot. I do not know why I said, "M'Donald, why did you shoot my husband?" I gave evidence at first examination before the Commissioner. The other witness said it was, "You shot my husband."

What did O'Dondell say to you?—"Shake hand."

Did you do so?—No I am not quite sure that his hand may not have touched mine.

What else did he say?—"Mrs. Carey, don't blame me. I was sent to do it."

Are you aware that all the other witnesses give a different version of that?—No.

What it was "I did it," or "I had got do it?"—It was not. I am quite positive.

Have you ever mentioned before to-day that he said, "Don't blame me"?—He did use those words, I am certain.

Did he not say to you, "I had to do it in self-defence"?—No. He said, "I was sent to do it."

Have you ever conversed to your son on this point?—I have. Perhaps my son did not hear it. I never knew till now that all the other witnesses give a different version to mine. What I now say is correct. At the time I did not see any other lady passenger except Mrs. McDonald. I did not go on shore with my husband at Cape Town, and did not hear of any disturbance, either at a restaurant or on board the vessel.

The examination was proceeding when our report left.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. PARNELL.

We quote the following from the evening *Standard* of September 28, regarding the rumour of Mr. Parnell's Assassination, which naturally cause a considerable sensation:—At an early hour this morning a report was received in London that Mr. Parnell had been assassinated, and, it was alleged by an Orangeman. Since the first intelligence came to hand, we have made telegraphic inquiries in all directions, but without obtaining any satisfactory solution of the report.

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—An extraordinary sensation was created in Dublin this morning by the report being circulated that Mr. Parnell had been shot dead by an Orangeman. Where the story originated it is impossible to say, but it spread with amazing rapidity, and was repeated with such circumstantiality by persons usually well informed that it was almost universally accepted as true at first. No confirmation, however, of the report can be obtained at quarters where it would almost certainly have reached if such an occurrence had taken place, and it is now believed that the story is a *canard*. Mr. Parnell is announced to attend the Convention in Dublin on to-morrow Saturday.

A Leeds correspondent telegraphs at 11.45. A telegram has just been received by the Committee of the Irish Convention from a prominent member in London of the Parnellite Party. It states that the reported assassination of Parnell would almost certainly have reached if such an occurrence had taken place, and that the report is a gross fabrication, and that the hon. gentleman left King's-cross, London for Leeds at nine o'clock this morning. The excitement here, however, continues very great, the contradiction not yet being made generally known.

Another correspondent, telegraphing at 11.30, says:—Mr. Parks, the Leeds secretary of the Irish Conventions to be held here to-morrow, received this morning the following telegram from Mr. D. M'Sweeney, Secretary of the Irish National League for Great Britain:—"King's Cross Station, London. 10 o'clock. Reported shooting of Parnell not true, as per London dailies. He is not in Ireland.

Our correspondent in Dublin telegraphing this afternoon, says:—There is no truth whatever in the allegation that Mr. Parnell has been shot at. I have just had an interview with Mr. Harrington, M.P., the honorary secretary of the National League, who says that there is no foundation for the report. He says Mr. Parnell is in London, and will leave to-day for the Leeds Convention. Probably the shot fired at the Dungannon meeting yesterday gave rise to the rumor."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intent heat augments the annoyances of skin diseare and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains, and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's urgent well rubbed over the affected part immepiately glues the greatest cases precpnts congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

THE NORDENSKJOLD GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

Baron Nordenskjold telegraphed to the *Times* from Thurso on Sept. 21:—

"An inland ice party started on the 4th of July from Auleitswik Fiord. When they were 140 kilomètres east of the glacier boder, and 5,000ft. above the sea level, they were prevented by soft snow from proceeding with sledges. They sent the Laplanders further on snow-shoes (*skidor*). These advanced 290 kilometres eastwards over a continual snow desert to a height of 7,000ft. The conditions for a snow-free interior consequently did not exist here; but this expedition, during which men have reached for the first time the interior of Greenland, has given important results as to the nature of the interior of an ice-covered continent. Over the whole inland there is ice. There occur masses of fine dust, partly of cosmical origin, with the ice. The rest of the expedition, under the command of Dr. Nathorst, visited the north-western coast between Waigattel and Cape York. The Esquimaux told our Esquimaux interpreter (Hans Christian, formerly of Captain Hall's expedition) that two members of the American Polar expedition had died, and the rest had returned to Littleton Island (Sofia). On the 16th of August the expedition sailed from Egedesmunde for the south, with rich collections, zoological, botanical, and geological. Short stays were made at Ivighit, Julianeshaab, and Frederickshaal. We tried to proceed eastwards thrice through the sounds north of Cape Farewell and once along the coast, but were hindered by ice. We then went outside the ice field to 66deg. latitude, remaining constantly in sight of land, having twice in vain tried to find an ice-free shore more to the south. The band of drift ice was forced south of Cape Dan. "On the 6th of September we anchored in a fiord which had been newly visited by Esquimaux, and where we found some remains from the Norman period. It was the first time since the 15th century that a vessel had succeeded in anchoring on the east coast of Greenland south of the Polar Circle. We tried in vain to anchor in another fiord more to the north, and returned. The expedition arrived at Reikiavik on the 9th of September. Our observations on the temperature of the sea prove that the cold current which packs the ice along the east coast of Greenland is very insignificant; that the glaciers of the east coast are few and of no great size; and that the fiords are free from ice. Probably the coast may be reached by suitable steamers in the autumn of most years."

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

On Monday (September 24), at Woolwich Arsenal, an explosion occurred in a war-rocket store, near the celebrated laboratory connected with th Arsenal, and, for a time, the surrounding townships were exposed to the dangers of a bombardment from loaded projectiles, as well as to other dangers, which it is impossible to exaggerate, from the risk of ignition of stored and powerful explosives of every character. Happily, these dangers were averted, and though some few loaded projectiles fell in the town around the Arsenal and across the river, the first fears were not realized. Unfortunately, two persons have lost their lives, these being the man and boy employed in the store at the time, and these fatalities, it is hoped, are the only deaths resulting from the explosion.

The first intimation given to the large town surrounding the Arsenal, and to the men engaged in the Government work of the danger, was a sharp explosion soon after 10 o'clock in the morning, and this was followed by a second. The sound is described as something less sharp than a 40-pounder Armstrong, but coming from where they did, and not from the marshes, the greatest alarm was raised outside. There are 8,000 men engaged at work within the Government walls, and their homes being within sound of the untoward explosion, wives and a crowd of persons seeking their relatives and friends was soon gathered around the gates of the Arsenal. Explosion could be heard following explosion, and some projectiles passed through the air at no great distance from the gates, and this increased the anxiety, an anxiety which the police were not inclined to assuage by offering information. The fire brigade men at the Woolwich Arsenal Station heard the first explosion, and at once turned out their engine, and were enabled to proceed with three Arsenal engines to the store part of the laboratory, on the eastern side of the Arsenal, where it was found that a war-rocket store was on fire. To deal with the fire here was a work of great danger, and of no little difficulty. The loaded rockets were now and again bursting forth, and there was not only the danger of individual destruction by being struck with one of these projectiles, some of which contained loaded shells, but there was the extreme and fearful danger of one of these loaded shells dropping into the stores of powerful explosives kept in the other stores of the laboratory. The men engaged in these other stores took hasty precautions to cover up the dangerous compounds, and then, while the hail of rockets lasted, cleared out of their several departments.

The rocket store on fire was one of a line of buildings built of brick, isolated from one another, and about 70ft. by 24ft., and only one storey in height. The building was separated into compartments, one being a room where the rockets were painted, the others being the stores. It was in the painting room where the explosion first occured, and of its cause no account is likely to be given, for when the firemen and Arsenal men had extinguished the dangerous flames, the two persons, who were believed to be the sole occupants of the room, were both found dead. It was evident that an explosion had killed both on the instant, for the younger, a lad of seventeen, had literally been blown to pieces, and the other, a man of 30, named Davis, was found to be almost utterly destroyed, while the floor was by no means in a safe condition, the explosion had his head nearly blown off. The superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Colonel Lyon, R. A., superintended the work of extinguishing the fire, and in taking measures for preventing its extension. By the greatest foresight the stores of these dangerous materials have been carefully guarded, and the danger of an extension of explosion minimized. A canal separates these store-houses from the Arsenal itself on the west, and on the other several ranges separate the stores from the magazine. All the ammunition is loaded into barges on the canal, under the most careful precautions, and when high water the barges are navigated into the Thames, to carry their dangerous loads to other magazines. Under these safeguards, and with this wise foresight, Woolwich Arsenal as long had an immunity from dangerous explosions, and the limit of evil results on Monday, in the face of enormous dangers, affords a proof, if proof were needed, of the organized care and vigilance exercised in the storage and handling of these things of war.

The alarm outside the Arsenal for two or three hours was very great. The inhabitants of Woolwich in general have a feeling of pride at the destructive forces which are compounded at Woolwich, and set forth on war duty, but the slightest action of a "bombardment," as the accident was termed, that Woolwich was subjected to for about an hour caused an anxious feeling throughout the town which is not to be wondered at. There were stores of explosives. There were said to be 24-pound, 16-pound, and 9-pound rockets exploding in all directions over the town. There were a few explosions in the town, but they were wide apart from each other. One projectile was reported to have hit the Cairn Oil Mills, Silvertown, and destroyed a tree, but did not injure one of several men who were at work around. Another struck on the Woolwich side, near the Royal Artillery Barracks; while to the west, while a third went off eastward to the Plumstead Marshes. Some were reported to have fallen at the Beckton Gas Works, on the Essex side, and, remembering the explosion of the Crystal Palace Elms about 17 years ago, this presented an additional element of danger of a serious character, for some of the projectiles have steel heads, and carry fire with them. There are many wonderful escapes recounted of children in schools and of persons in shops where the projectiles fell; but by the evening all alarm had passed away from Woolwich and its neiggbourhood, and the people were endeavouring to search out the projectiles which had fallen. It is doubtless the fact that many of the loaded weapons of warfare burst and fell into the adjacent canal and river, and there was the less danger, too, from the explosions being separate in each case, with a divided and eccentric effect of the projectiles. A concentrated effect of the explosives, followed by a flight of fire-bearing shells in any direction, would have exposed Woolwich and its neighbourhood to results which would have been more terrible.

Captain Shaw, C.B., received on Monday the following official report of the damage caused by the explosion

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

ACCORDING to present appearances, the monsoon is not yet over. We have passed the middle of October, when fine weather generally prevails, but this week we have had occasional thunderstorms and slight showers, while to-day we have had a copious downpour. Should the clouds carry the rain along the Guzerat Coast or into the interior, damage may be done to the growing Cotton plants. It will, however, assist the winter or rabi crops. The export business of the week has been small, although there has been a fair off-take of Cotton for the Continental Ports, considering the period of the year. Reports have again reached us that the new American Crop is estimated at six millions of bales, but with very liberal receipts at the Shipping Ports, prices have given way: a dull feeling for the present prevails here, and forward business has received a check. In Wheat, prices, although lower, are still maintained at a high level, and until dealers make some further concession in prices, we are likely to see a dragging trade. According to American advices, the Wheat harvest of this year is estimated at 400 millions of bushels (50 millions of quarters), against 504 millions (63 millions of quarters) in 1882, and 380 millions (47½ millions of quarters) in 1881. The yield, however, of Russia and the countries bordering on the Danube is said to be large. India, too, promises well, and her capabilities of production, according to a well-known English writer on the Cereal products of the world, are given below:—

Punjab	10½	million quarters.	
North-West Provinces	10½	,,	,,
Oude	3½	,,	,,
Bengal (say)	4	,,	,,
Central Provinces	3	,,	,,
Bombay	3	,,	,,
Sind	¾	,,	,,
Native States (say)	5	,,	,,
All India (say) about	40	,,	,,

While supplying these figures for general information, we do not vouch for their accuracy. Of course the consumption of the people has to be deducted in order to arrive at an idea of the quantity available for Export. In Oil-seeds there is a moderate business going on. Freights are very dull. For weight to Liverpool via Canal we quote 18s. 9d., and for measurement 21s. 3d. While on the subject of freights we may mention that the CLAN LINE of steamers have accepted the native Piece-Goods Dealers' contract at 17s. 6d. from Manchester and 12s. 6d. from Glasgow *plus* ten per cent. primage, the Goods to be delivered in the Bombay Docks. With such cheap carriage to this city, our dealers ought to be able to extend their business in the interior, and probably obtain for Bombay no inconsiderable portion of trade which may have hitherto been done through other Ports. In Imports, there has been less activity in Grey Piece-Goods in sympathy, with the state of the raw material at home; Copper fairly active. In the Money market the tone is distinctly easier; Government Paper quiet but steady. In the Share bazaar, the chief transactions have been in Mill shares at moderate prices. Two shop-keeping concerns are about to be registered under the Limited Liability Act. The shares are offered to the public under the usual conditions—stock to be taken over at a valuation, and the head shop-keeper to have the management for a number of years on a salary. This branch of business has been a money-making one for years past, but with increased competition we are sceptical about the present scale of profits being continued, at a time when so many other branches are depressed. In Sterling Exchange there is a firmer tone to-day, but quotations show little or no alteration on the week.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay was of a highly favourable character. There was a falling off in the trade demand for accommodation to the extent of nearly eighteen lakhs of rupees, while the Cash Balance, which now stands at 122½ lakhs, has risen about twenty-three lakhs. Although there has been no change made in the official rates of discount and interest, there can be no doubt as to the increased ease visible. In the Bazaar, loans can be had at considerable less than the Bank rate. On Calcutta we quote sixty days' bills Rs. 99 per cent., thirty days' Rs. 99½, and demand at par.

EXCHANGE.—We have not much to say under this head. With business closed in Calcutta for five days, we have received no support from that quarter. Demand Bank bills for the Mail opened at 1s. 7 21-32d., and three months' Credits at 1s. 7 29-32d., and at the close these are the rates current. Each day's report has been more or less a repetition of the previous one.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7 29-32d.
Documents. do.	fcs. 2·09½

There has been a small business done during the week in Mercantile paper, both for ready and forward delivery at 1s. 7 29-32d. for ready Credits, 1s. 7 15-16d. for January-February, and 1s. 7 31-32d. for March. Bank demand paper [illegible] sold for delivery during the next months of next year at 1s. 7 23-32d. At the close there is a decidedly firmer feeling apparent in consequence of the high rates obtained for the Secretary of State's Telegraphic transfers and ordinary bills. According to Reuter, 3 1-5 lakhs of the latter were sold at 1s. 7 9-16d., and 29½ lakhs of the former at an average of 1s. 7 64-100, the tenders ranging from 1s. 7⅝d. to 1s. 7 11-16d. We understand that a small portion was taken up at the higher figure. In Bar Silver there has been more activity, and the price has advanced to 51d. per oz. The specie shipments of the week consist of £80,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding increased ease in the money market, there has been a weaker feeling apparent, and rates fell to Rs. 98½ for 4 per cents. and Rs. 102¾ for 4½ per cents. They have rallied a little at the close, and there are buyers in the market at the respective rates of Rs. 98 9-16 and Rs. 103.

SHARES.—A few Bank of Bombays were placed at Rs. 750 per share. In Land Companies there is a spurt apparent at the close, and both Colabas and Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 790 and Rs. 395 respectively. Presss shares have been in improved request at slightly increased rates. Berars were sold at Rs. 600; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 1,020; Broach Cottons at Rs. 72; Colabas at Rs. 1,210; Mofussil at Rs. 410; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 585. In Mill securities there has been a steadier feeling, and rates in several instances have risen Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 880; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,020; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 525; Empress at Rs. 855; Framjee Pitits at Rs. 900; Gordons at Rs. 640; Hindostans at Rs. 1,085; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,135; Khataos Rs. 1,035; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,340; Morarjees at Rs. 1,550; Mahalukshmees at Rs. 990; Nationals at Rs. 1,005; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,040; Orientals at Rs. 707½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 330; Victorias at Rs. 775; and Western Indias at Rs. 950. There was some enquiry for Bombay and Burmah Tradings at Rs. 4,425. Kemp and Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 322, and Treacher and Co.'s to Rs. 1,220 per share.

IMPORTS.

GREY GOODS have been quiet, although the clearances from the bazaar have been on a liberal scale. The slight reaction in prices is due to weaker advices from Manchester, and to the fact that stocks here are large, and somewhat in excess of present requirements. Native importers have, therefore, been meeting the demand freely. The new LUCKMIDAS KHIMJEE MARKET was opened with great ceremony on the Dusserah festival about a week ago, and no less than two thousand packages were placed as "Dusserah" bargains. In *local Manufactures* there is very litte doing, and stocks are accumulating. For *English Yarns* there is no enquiry on behalf of the consuming districts, and prices are barely maintained. *Local Yarns* are depressed, the demand for China being restricted owing to the probability of troubles with France.

METALS.—In *Copper Braziers* there has been a fair business done at Rs. 46 to Rs. 46½ per cwt. for spot parcels, and Rs. 45½ to arrive. *Yellow Metal Braziers* are quiet at Rs. 35 to Rs. 35½ ready. A sale to arrive at Rs. 34½ per cwt. is reported.

COALS.—There is a better enquiry for Cardiff and Davison's West Hartley descriptions.

EXPORTS.

COTTON opened firm, and as advices from Liverpool and America continued strong in the early part of the week, there was a fair enquiry for both ready and forward delivery. Latterly, the fall in the American quotations checked operations, and sellers had to submit to a reduction in prices. The drop here amounts to fully Rs. 2 per candy for spot Cotton, and about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 for the new crop. The transactions of the week have been on a fair scale.

New Crop.—The reports to hand so far from several of the growing districts are not quite satisfactory. Fine weather and bright sunshine were experienced in the Berars after the late excessive rains. At the time of writing, however, we learn from Akola that there have been some heavy showers in the northern parts, which may reduce the crop estimate to a twelve-anna one. From Oomrawuttee we hear that it is raining there for two consecutive days. We have still to learn the effect of to-day's outbreak in this neighbourhood.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	10,976	5,382	5,694
Since 1st September	17,58,804	18,76,674	13,02,822
,, 1st January	15,76,434	16,34,000	11,65,020
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,162	8,120	2,252
Since 1st January	12,00,634	13,65,804½	8,59,308½
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	680	553	200
Since 1st January	73,220	76,115	83,334

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee, F. G.	Rs. 177	= 4·18
Do. Good	,, 171	= 4·33
Do. F. G. F.	,, 165	= 4·18
Dholleras, F. G.	,, 177	= 4·18
Do. Good	,, 171	= 4·33
Do. F. G. F.	,, 164	= 4·15
Western, Good	,, 160	= 4·05
Do. F. G. F.	,, 152	= 3·84
Dharwar Sawginned, F. G. F.	,, 168	= 4·29
Compta	,, 150	= 3·79
New M. G. Broach, Good (March)	,, 211-212	= 5·33
,, Oomrawuttee, do. (Feb.-March)	,, 182-183	= 4·63
,, Bengal, Good (Dec.-January)	,, 150	= 3·79
,, Do. F. G. (do.)	,, 157	= 3·97

WHEAT.—Owing to the dull tone of the home markets, there has been a very limited enquiry here, and prices have consequently fallen about 8 annas to Re. 1 per candy all round. At the reduction a moderate business has been transacted in the leading descriptions. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy; Yellow Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26; Luskari Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25; Catha Rs. 22 to Rs. 22½.

In *Linseed* the feeling has been quiet but on the whole steady, and a pretty large number of purchases have been made at Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½ per cwt. Some transactions in New Seed for April-May delivery have also taken place at Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-6½. At the close business is practicable on the spot at Rs. 5-10½ to Rs. 5-11.

For *Rapeseed* the demand has been insignificant, but prices have been kept up owing to limited stocks on the spot and scanty supplies from the interior. The reported business has been on a small scale. We quote:—Guzerat Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-1, Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12, and Brown Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Gingelly Seed.—A few small transactions for forward delivery have been recorded. Mixed for February-March at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34½ per candy; Cawnpore White at Rs. 36 to Rs. 36½.

Poppy Seed.—A fair business in ready parcels has been done at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares,	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,330	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs.	35	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs.	11	395

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs.	125	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs.	75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15p.ct.		435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs.	170	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	30	375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	645xd
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs.	65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all		10	72
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500			1,020
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880		50	1,210
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all		30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	153	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	225	3,600		350	2,550xd
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.		640
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250		...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	45	410
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs.	25	210xd
Prince of W. Press	500	500	500		100	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	55	530xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs.	150	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500		25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00			65	790

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90		1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500			557½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs.	7½	140
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.c.		545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	...	Rs.	50	880
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100		...	42
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,020
Budneira M'f'g Co., Ld.	1,000	...	500		...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs.	30	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs.	40	810
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all		all	625
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,125	500	all	Rs.	25	855
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000		..	900
Golam Babe S. Co.	1,000	500	500		20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		...	640
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	1,150
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500			540
Jaier Ali Spin. Co.	800	500	500	Rs.	55	590
Jewraz Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	55	1,135
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	975
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	55	1,035
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs.	4	131
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	Rs.	200	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	990
Manockjee Petit Co.	2,000	250	250	Rs.	12	240
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs.	6	1,560
National Spinning	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	1,010
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs.	20	707½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs.	14	320
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..		...	280
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500		30	330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	75	1,500
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	92xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 20	Rs.	20	510
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-0	do.	32
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	71-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£8100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	..	£1 £18	6-5-0	do.	316

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pille & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40	..	60
Bombay saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
Bombay ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	113B	100	100	Rs. 5	11 / 10
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,425
,,Do. New Shares		&	&	...	885
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	300	3550
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	112
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	85
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. a.	35
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs.	15 322
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,400
Ripon Gold Mg Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..		21
Do. do.	1,00,018	100	100	..		20
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.		110xd
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs.	1	16
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs.	710	1,220
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all		15	175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7-6
Carolas	,, 237
Mexican Dollars	,, 223½
Five-Franc Pieces	230
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	Rs. 106-6 to 106-8
Gold Leaf	Rs. 19-11
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-13-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Mozart, 1,559 tons, Captain T. Sawyer, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Aden (10th Oct.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Nepaul (s)	Wyatt	London, Sept. 19.
	Mozart (s)	Sawyer	Aden, Oct. 10.
18	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Oct. 17

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Mecca (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.
	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mozart, to Hull.
Steamer Rosetta, to London, &c.
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
14 Combermere ....Kay .....London, June 19.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 14.—Steamers Bassein, Sirdhana, Pathan and Abyssinia.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
14 India (s) .... London.
Scindia (s) .... Calcutta.
Quetta (s) .... Calcutta.
15 Cormorant (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—5 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
California s—50 cases whisky and 10 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—30 kegs iron nuts, Ebrahim Abdool Currim; 3 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.
Canara s—5 cases playing cards, Ebramjee Abdoolhoosein; 20 cases eau de cologne, Mahomedally Adumjee; 20 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Cameron s—9 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Verona s—20 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Chandernagor s—815 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 176 boxes brandy, Muncherjee Bazonjee; 51 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 100 boxes brandy, Dhuntechhoy Cowasjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1916 Falls of Dee, Bards—Liverpool, June 22.
1400 West Ridge, Arthurson—Liverpool, June 26.
1636 San Joaquin—New York, July 10.
1272 Arethusa, Niven—Liverpool, July 11.
1368 St. Margaret, McPherson—New York, July 12.
1413 Remimandy, Payne—New York, July 27.
1582 Valiant, Gardner—New York, August 1.
1302 Rajamahal, Roberts—Liverpool, August 11.
996 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, August 21.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—New York, September 2.
1473 Sierra Nevada, Skinnisg—Liverpool, September 4.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Liverpool, September 6.
1668 Penthesilea, Murdoch—Liverpool, September 8.
1281 Greenock, Slater—New York, September 13.
1951 Russell, Williamson—Liverpool, September 24.
1636 County of Kinross—Cardiff.
1470 Drumpark, Baskfill—Liverpool.

FROM OUTPORTS.
505 Lord Macduff—Mauritius.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

4183 Malabar—Portsmouth—Left Suez Canal September 4—Troops via Cape due October 21.
2737 Pandora—China—Left Suez Canal September 27—Sails Trieste October 28.
2442 Clyde—Australia—Left Suez Canal October 5.
781 Adria—Mauritius—Left Suez Canal October 7.
1667 Saxmundham—Rangoon—Left Suez Canal October 8.
2617 Merton Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 9.
2741 Medusa—Trieste—Left Suez Canal October 9—Sails China October 27.
1991 Britannia—Rangoon.—Left Suez Canal October 10.
1719 Lord Warwick—Rangoon—Left Suez Canal Oct. 10.
194 Helmsley—Penarth—Left Suez Canal October 11.
2066 Atrato—Port Said—Left Suez Canal October 12.
1728 Venetia—Venice—Left Suez Canal October 14.
2077 Angers—London—Left Suez Canal October 15.
1872 Altnacraig—Rangoon—Left Suez Canal October 15.
1136 Sandal—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal October 15.
1437 Clan Graham—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 15.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 17.
1388 Renfrew—Shields—Left Suez Canal October 17.
1230 Joseph Arbib—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal October 17.
2401 Kaisar-i-Hind—London—Left Suez Canal October 19.
1287 Inchmaree—Cardiff.
1677 Surat—Venice.

EXPECTED.

4183 Euphrates—Portsmouth, September 8—Troops via Cape due October 26.
4183 Jumna—Portsmouth, September 12—Troops via Cape due Nov. 7.
4183 Serapis—Portsmouth, September 17—Troops via Cape due Nov. 1.
— Persia—Liverpool, September 21.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool, October 2.
1555 Mount Lebanon—Cardiff, October 13.
1187 Rasmano—Antwerp.
2067 Ballarat—Australia.
2232 Pekin—London.
1884 Indus—Venice.
1884 Hydaspes—London.
2164 Mirzapore—China, &c.
1244 Thessaly—Liverpool.
2967 Singapore—Southampton—Via Genoa.
2092 City of Venice—Liverpool.
2100 City of Canterbury—Liverpool.
2442 Thames—Australia.
2986 China—Genoa—Rubattino Company December 1.
1491 Mount Tabor—Cardiff.
2061 Energia—Cardiff.
1753 Mamelukе—Cardiff.
1975 Canton—Marseilles.
1972 Cheribon—Marseilles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Bell, Major, R. E., on leave, from Simla.
Steel, Major, S. C., from leave, from England.
Bowyer, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.
Philipps, Lieut., Manchester, from leave, from England.
Short, Vety.-Surgn., on leave, from Australia.
Minchin, Lieut., Poona Horse, from leave, from Australia.
Whish, Major, 16th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Morant, Major, R. E., from leave, from England.
Skene, Major, 33rd Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Gray, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Brownlow, Lieut., 1st Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
Russell, Col., 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Philipps, Lieut., Manchester, to rejoin, to Mooltan.
Richmond, Lieut., 9th Madras N. I., to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Skene, Major, 33rd Bengal N. I., to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Brownlow, Lieut., 1st Punjab N. I., to rejoin, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, C. R. C.

Bombay, October 19.

Members wishing to compete in the Western Indian Rifle Association competition are requested to send in their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. Copy of the Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. Meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued at Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Company:—Vol. G. [illegible] and Vol. T. J. Wade.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. Howse, E. Company, is granted six months' leave of absence from this date and has permission to take his rifle with him.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 27th inst., Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. sharp. All members who are at the tram terminus at 4 p. m. will have their fares paid, those coming after will have to pay their own fare. Red uniform with helmets, arm and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CORNER—October 13, at Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. W. S. Corner, Telegraph Department, of a son.
DOWNING—September 25, at Dekom Barri, the wife of W. J. Downing, of a daughter.
KILGOUR—October 12, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Kilgour, M. S. C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KELMAN—WALKER—October 10, at Ootacamund, Alfred Kelman, to Mary Grace Walker.
POPE—MULLEN—October 11, at Ulwar, Rajputana, Richard Rodney Pope, Bengal Civil Service, to Jane Christina (Lillie), daughter of the late Laurence Mullen, Ardmullen, Tuam, Ireland.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A VOLUNTEER."—At the "trail."

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1883.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has virtually authorised the Port Commissioners at Calcutta to annex the river Mutlah. The said Commissioners some months since made a visit to that river, and finding that it was a much more navigable stream than the Hooghly, they reported accordingly to the Government of Bengal. The result has been that Mr. Rivers Thompson has appointed the Port Commissioners to be the conservators of the navigable channels of the Mutlah leading to Port Canning. Lieutenant Fetley, R.E., the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, has been directed to report upon the measures to be taken for the proper survey of the Mutlah channels. The Mutlah is an inlet of the sea rather than a river, and it is free from the deposits which make the Hooghly so dangerous to navigation. There can be no doubt that it is a very fine navigable stream indeed. In Lord Canning's time it was proposed to create a port, which should be the Birkenhead of Calcutta, at one of the lower reaches of the Mutlah. This was the fundamental idea of the famous Port Canning project. The Port Canning Company was constituted for the purpose of creating a great port and bringing Calcutta to the sea. A railway was constructed to connect the Bengalee Liverpool with its Birkenhead. The Company secured about a hundred square miles of land running for miles on each side of the Mutlah. The wildest hopes of fortune were entertained. Sir

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AWARDS AT THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Fisheries Exhibition Commission has awarded three gold medals to India. The Bombay Museum has been awarded one. Three silver medals have also been awarded to India. The Indian Commission gets one silver medal, the Ceylon Commission one, and the Government of Bengal one. Four bronze medals and one diploma have also been awarded to India. The Government of Madras has received one diploma.

AYOUB KHAN.

It is reported that Ayoub Khan has received permission to go, and is going, to Bokhara.

THE TRIAL OF O'DONNELL.

The trial of O'Donnell, charged with the murder of Carey, is postponed until November.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ANATOLIA.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.

An earthquake causing great loss of life and property has occurred at Airvalli in Anatolia. Several other villages in Anatolia have also been destroyed, notably the village of Chesmeh. It is reported that one thousand people have been killed, and twenty thousand rendered homeless.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 16th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Pandora, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
Consequently the Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent.	84½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
5½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	51

Arrivals.—Elliot, Roscrana, St. Bernard, and Castle Eden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, October 17.

10 p.m.	80·7

THURSDAY, October 18.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	76·8
2 p.m.	81·1
6 p.m.	79·7

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA left St. Vincent on the 22nd September for Bombay.

A MEETING of the Bombay Committee, Calcutta Exhibition, was held last evening to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the resignation of Mr. Thorburn, the president, and Mr. Gordon, the honorary secretary. Mr. Mowat was voted to the chair. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously and telegraphed to Government:—"That this meeting very much regrets that Mr. Thorburn should have, at this late stage, resigned the office of president, and that Government be now requested to appoint without delay a successor, who, in the opinion of the Committee, should be able to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the position, the period now remaining for action being very short. The Committee are glad to record that the honorary secretary has consented to receive all communications until a new president is appointed."

THE inquiry into the loss of the s.s. Airey was concluded at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and two nautical assessors. Evidence was called on behalf of the second accused to show that, according to general practice, it was not his duty to make himself acquainted from day to day with the ship's position on the chart. The accused's advocates demurred to the court's jurisdiction to cancel certificates granted by the Board of Trade, and argued that the evidence failed to establish the charge of incompetency on any of the heads of charge. The court reserved their decision until Monday afternoon next.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday for the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider what department of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over for management, and how the various outstanding claims of the Municipality against Government should be settled. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee moved the adoption of the portion of the report which included a request to Government to relieve the Municipality of the charges for the maintenance of the police force of the city, and to provide the amount from the provincial revenue. It was urged by Dr. Blane and some other members that the question before them being one of a mere transfer of charges, it would not be fair to go to Government with the prayer that they should take upon themselves the cost of maintaining the police. Dr. Blanc was of opinion that the portion of the Committee's report in which they had asked for the relief should be eliminated before it was adopted. Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition being put to the meeting, the members were found to be equally divided. A poll was then taken, with the result that Mr. Nowrojee's proposition wass carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. R. N. Khote. In the course of the debate, Col. Merewether incidentally drew the attention of the Chairman to the fact that though the previous meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, they did not see that afternoon any large attendance of members. It was fortunate, he added, that no quorum was required at their meeting yesterday, otherwise they would have again had to suffer the inconveniences of an adjournment.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, B. A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay "during his lordship's tour of visitation to Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur."

MR. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Official Trustee of Bombay, is granted furlough for one year from the 20th instant, and Mr. L. P. Russell is appointed to act for him.

AMONG the passengers by the mail-steamer which arrived on Wednesday night were Mr. F. R. Buchanan, M.P., and Mr. R. P. Bruce, M.P. The Thakore of Morvi also arrived by the same steamer.

THE official summary of the Bombay Presidency district season reports for the week ended on Oct. 16 states:—"The river is still falling in Sind. The crops are generally good, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in Nasik and Ahmednuggur, and by locusts in Thana, Colaba, and Satara. Kharif harvest and rabi sowing in progress in most districts. More rain wanted in parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belagum. Cholera, fever and cattle-disease continue in several places."

THERE were only four deaths from cholera in Bombay city during the week ended on the 16th instant. This is considerably below the normal cholera death-rate for the time of year, the average number of deaths from the disease in the corresponding week of the last five years being 10.

Apropos of the omission of the customary Volunteer guard of honour from the programme of the Viceroy's arrival at Kashmere, the *Statesman* remarks:—

"While some have been doing their best to stir the Volunteers up to insult the Viceroy in public, Lord Ripon has determined to ignore their existence, and to settle the programme of his reception without reference to the Volunteers at all. And who can blame him? The persons to blame are the two, three, or half-a-dozen malignant wirepullers who are resolved to make the Force a public scandal, and still further to lower us in the eyes of our countrymen at home. The Volunteers owe no thanks to the mischievous blockheads who have been urging them to take up a position which it is certain the great body of the Force disapprove. They may now stay at home when the Viceroy arrives. No one will miss them, while everybody will laugh at the 'sell' they have received, through listening to the suggestions of that wise and patriotic paper, the *Pioneer*, which has covertly striven for months past to make Lord Ripon's return to Calcutta the occasion of a scandal. If the Volunteers are wise, they will dissociate themselves from the 'cholent' spirits' amongst them, and while standing fast by their protest against the Bill, 'turn out' to receive the Viceroy and the Duke, as if nothing had occurred. The *Pioneer* deserves to be 'flogged' for what it has done."

SAYS the *Statesman*:—"Reuter's [illegible] us a letter giving the exact[illegible] called 'false' telegram concer[illegible] against the Ilbert Bill. [illegible]le and straightforwa[illegible] is precisely what [illegible]ter's people at S[illegible]ut as honestl[illegible]t 114 we[illegible]adad [illegible]and [illegible]

THE British India Committee have issued a circular in which they state that "the agitation of the Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the policy of the Marquis of Ripon's Government led to the formation of the British India Committee, to support the wise and progressive measures introduced by the present Indian Government, and especially the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill of Mr. Ilbert. It is now proposed to establish it as a permanent Society to be called 'The Indian Reform Association,' in order to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India." The Association will endeavour to bring before the British public all facts relating to the condition and desires of the people of India, so far as they can be ascertained from the best sources. Accurate information will be collected and diffused in such a form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration. When duly instructed the public will be called upon to use the fitness of candidates for Parliament as representatives of India as well as of Great Britain, and to induce their representatives to qualify for such representation, and to take such a course in Parliament as shall secure adequate attention to the welfare of the Indian people."

THE *Times* states:—"Mr. F. T. Atkins, manager of the Railway Service Press, Allahabad, editor of the *Railway Service Gazette*, and secretary of the Railway Servants' Association, is on his way to England, being despatched as a delegate from the working-men in India to the working-men in England to obtain their assistance to prevent the Ilbert Bill from becoming law. Mr. Atkins has been addressing large meetings *en route*, in Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Bombay. His lecturing tour in this country is to extend up to the time of the opening of Parliament in November next." The *Times* does not add that the Liberal Caucus has made arrangements to look after Mr. Atkins, while on his tour in England.

MR. VINCENT'S appointment as successor to Sir A. Colvin effects an economy, the *Times'* Cairo correspondent says, of £1,000 yearly to the Egyptian Treasury. Mr. Vincent's salary will be at the rate of £3,000 per annum, instead of £4,000 as allowed to Sir Auckland Colvin.

SIR R. CROSS, speaking at the opening of a Conservative Club in Penrith on Sept. 27, referred to the foreign relations of England, and condemned the policy of the Government in Zululand and the Transvaal. He thought in the New Guinea matter Queensland had been treated with but scant courtesy. The Government had, he affirmed, done nothing but blunder, and their boasted domestic policy had no existence. Resolutions expressing confidence in the leaders of the Opposition and condemning the Government were passed.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"Advices from Meshed state that it has transpired that Mirmohsin Khan, the Secretary of the Shah, has been sent on a mission to sound the Ameer of Afghanistan as to the cession of Herat to Persia, adequate compensation being made. Persia undertakes to obtain England's consent. The *Kotchan* reports that Russian engineers are surveying the country between Bujnurd and Kelatnadria. The *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—"That the Russians would have passed into law, like Persia to have Herat is more than probable. But it is much more than improbable that the Shah, being of sound mind and in command of his faculties, can have persuaded himself that England would, under any circumstances, consent to the transfer."

PROF. VALENTINE BALL, M.A., F.R.S., formerly of the Indian Geological Survey, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, has been appointed by the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education Director of the Dublin Museum of Science and Art.

THE *Athenæum* announces the intention of Messrs. Allen and Co. to bring out about the middle of this month a life of the late Sir Henry Durand, written by his son, together with a selection from his published essays, and the minutes recorded by him as a member of the Indian Government during the viceroyalties of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo. The narrative of Sir Henry Durand's career will touch upon several interesting chapters of Indian history; amongst others, the first Afghan war, the administration of Lord Ellenborough, with whom Durand served as private secretary, the second Sikh war, and the Mutiny.

DURING the coming publishing season several works dealing with Indian subjects will be placed before the reading public. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.'s list of announcements includes a "Popular Life of Buddha," by Mr. Arthur Lillie, and a "Life of Sir David Wedderburn" by Mr. E. F. Percival. The same firm promises new and cheaper editions of "The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces," by Captain J. H. Baldwin; and "Twelve years of a Soldier's Life in India," under the title of "Hodson of Hodson's Horse," with additional matter by his brother, the Rev. G. H. Hodson. In Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co.'s list are "Temples and Elephants," by Carl Bock; and "Ceylon in 1883," by John Fergusson. Messrs. Trübner and Co.'s announcements include "Indian Idylls," from the Sanskrit of the "Mahabharata," by Edwin Arnold, C. I. E.; the first monthly part of "The Legends of the Punjab," by Captain R. C. Temple; the first two parts of "The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India," by W. Dymock; "Buddhist Records of the Western World, being the Si-Yu-Ki by Hwen Thsang," translated by Professor Samuel Beal; and vol. iii., part ii. of "The Coins of Southern India," by Sir W. Elliott. Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have in the press: "A History of the Indian Mutiny," by T. R. E. Holmes; "In Time of War," by Henry George Keen, C. I. E.; and "Reminiscences of an Indian Official," by General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I. Messrs. Blackie and Co. announce "With Clive in India," by G. A. Henty.

THE Gibraltar correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company hears from Tangier that the slave trade is as brisk there as ever. Since the second week in April of this year seventy-five slaves have been sold in the marketplace, and many others privately. A correspondent at Casablanca, the place at which a number of girls were publicly flogged, by order of the Interpreter to the British Embassy, writes that a dealer in slaves arrived there recently, and drove what he calls a herd of them through the streets like cattle, offering them for sale. They included boys and girls from eight years of age upwards, and men and women between the ages of eighteen and forty. Seven of the children, it was ascertained, had been kidnapped from their native villages.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Soudan expedition telegraphs from Duem, 110 miles south of Khartoum, on the 20th inst., that the expedition arrived there on that day. No hostility was shown along the route. Many of the inhabitants fled on the approach of the troops; the remainder were neutral. The advance upon Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, would commence in a few days. There were no signs of the submission of the rebels. The telegraph line was destroyed, and much anxiety was felt about the water-supply inland. The heat was intense, and there had been considerable loss of life among the camels during the march.

CHOLERA in a mild form still prevails in Cairo, and a correspondent asserts that as nothing is being done in the matter of reorganizing the sanitary system, it will probably continue all the winter and spring, and break out again virulently next summer. "The medical officers from India remain in Cairo in idleness, and there is some talk of their asking permission to return. The authorities continue silent as to what is being done to relieve the families of those who have fallen victims to the cholera, and no account has yet been published of the money received."

MUCH excitement has been created in New York by an attempt which has been made to shoot the British Consul. An Irishman named Feeney, aged twenty-six, entered the British Consulate, drew a revolver, and fired twice without apparent aim. After the outrage he took to flight, but was pursued and arrested. Feeney stated that he was a coachman in Canada, whence he came to kill the Consul, who had libelled him. He has been found to be suffering from melancholia, and will be sent to an asylum.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into the Residency at Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram took place at the Army and Navy Hotel, Victoria-street, London, on the 25th ult. Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala presided, and among those who dined were General Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-General Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-General Dodgson, C.B., and Lieutenant-General Gordon, late Bengal Army; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, C.B., V.C.; Lieutenant-General Surgin, [illegible] commanding Brigade, Aldershot; [illegible]ral Willis, C.B., commanding brigade[illegible]derahot; Major-General Sir Charles [illegible].B., late Bengal Cavalry; Colonel [illegible] Colonel L. P. Bouvrkie, late 78th [illegible]; Colonel Maitland, Royal Artil[illegible]onel Blake, late 84th Regiment; [illegible]tine, late 2d Dragoon Guards; Colonel [illegible]an, late Bengal Army; Colonel Lynch, [illegible] 53rd Regimental District; Colonel [illegible]e, late 84th Regiment; Colonel Mon[illegible] Royal Munster Fusiliers; Colonel [illegible] Dublin Fusiliers; Major Emilius [illegible]

[illegible] Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 9th Nov.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Wallinger
Col W J Stirling
Maitland and Mrs Hatchell and child
Mrs Boyle's two children.

Dr and Mrs B Pringle and six children and governess
Lady Sanderman
Mrs Gotto
Mrs Sanford

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN T. COOKE, H Company, B. V. R. (Kirkee), has resigned his commission.

SURGEON MAJOR BARRY, I. M. D., in medical charge of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted furlough for one year.

THE Madras doctors decided at a meeting held on the 7th instant to form a Madras branch of the British Medical Association. Drs. Sibthorpe and Branfoot were appointed the local honorary secretaries.

IT is stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart) and staff, and the officers who are to accompany him to the camp of exercise at Bangalore, are expected to proceed from Calcutta to Madras about the 7th January next in the British India Company's steamer Navarino.

THE 4th Regiment N. I. (Bombay Rifles) will leave Ahmednuggur on the 18th instant by three special trains, arriving at Poona on the 19th instant, and at Bombay on the 20th. The regiment will embark on board the Indian Government steamer Clive, for Aden, from Sassoon Dock.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, first storey, at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 5th November, for examination in the native languages:—*Hindustani Higher Standard.*—Lieut. G. D. Atkinson, Royal Fusiliers (attached to 1st N. I.); Lieut. F. R. McC. De Butts, R. A.; Lieut. D. J. T. O'Brien, 14th Sikhs; Lieut. R. A. F. Marter, 1st Battn. Rifle Brigade; and Lieut. E. J. Carter, York and Lancaster (attached to 16th N. I). *Marathi.*—Surgn. M. B. Braganza, I. M. D. (attached to 20th N.I.) *Canarese Higher Standard.*—Hospital Apprentice S. Ferns. Subordinate Medl. Department. *Persian Lower Standard.*—Lieut. C. N. Watts, Derbyshire (attached to East Yorkshire.)

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—The barometer has fallen decidedly almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Negapatam, and Mangalore. The decrease is greatest in the Punjab, and the area of highest pressure is now reported from the central parts of the country. In Chutia Nagpur and Orissa in the south of the Peninsula, where the readings are lowest, small disturbances are apparently forming; these depressions cause variable winds and unsettled weather in the south, with heavy rain at Madras, Masulipatam, and Bellary, and slight rain at other stations. In the north, on the contrary, the weather is fine with little or no cloud, and the only rainfall reported is a slight shower at Silchar. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Madras, 3½ inches; Masulipatam and Bellary, 1 inch; Mangalore, 2 inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur, Tuticorin, and Colombo had each ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd..	80 10	84 78	82 20	90 46
16 Tuesday	0 02	...	...	...
17 Wednesday	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 60
18 Thursday	...	1 53	1 35	1 91
Total....	80 12	86 31	83 55	92 37
Corresponding date last year.....	68 06	77 46	74 14	77 9

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return of Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(18th October, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·908	95·0	W N W	9	0·00
Surat	·932	82·6	E N E	6	0·00
Bombay	·898	76·8	N	7	0·55
Rutnagherry	·903	77·8	S	7	0·01
Karwar	·837	75·6	S E	Fresh.	2·29
Mangalore	·902	76·4	E S E	2	0·11
Calicut	·893	78·6	Calm.	6	0·93
Cochin	·894	82·6	E	1	0·01
Masulipatam	·902	81·8	E S E	11	0·28
Madras	30·005	78·3	S S W	4	0·16
Negapatam	29·948	85·4	E N E	1	0·00

The barometric depression noticed two days ago off Madras and Negapatam has crossed the peninsula and is now in the neighbourhood of Bombay, producing unusually heavy rain for this time of the year.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA' MEDAL—FIRST COMPETITION.

OCTOBER 16 AND 17.

THE first match of the season was played on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday, and Mr. Brown became the holder of the Forty Twa' Medal for the current month. This medal takes its name from the date of the foundation of the club in Bombay, and is a handicap medal played for once a month for six months, and intended chiefly for the encouragement of the junior members. The man who wins it most frequently during the six months is entitled to keep it at the end of the season.

The Links are in splendid order this year, and we hope to see a larger turn-out at the match for the Calcutta medal next week. Three of the most regular players are at home, another is in China, and both the Bordeers are absent. "Teetibus" however, is heard, we are told, on the neglected Links of Poona, and even in Rangoon. There are still some veteran players, if we mistake not, in Bombay besides those who appeared at this first match, and we would like to see them on the Links. Luximan was lamenting so small a field, and he is anxious to initiate some new beginners into the mysteries. Our enthusiastic junior we were glad to see in thorough enjoyment of the game. His favourite play is towards Terry's green and the Chokee green. At the Chokee hole the first day he thought the position of the teeing ground made the hazard too easy, and it was slightly altered to suit his views the second morning, with the result that he lost his first tee shot, lost his second tee shot, and it was not until he had teed for the third time that he cleared the hazard. His play, however, is much improved this year, and with such an excellent scratch as Mr. Spence to allow him the scientific game we expect to see him a medallist before the end of the season. The following are the scores:—

FORTY-TWA' 1883 FIRST COMPETITION.
Tuesday & Wednesday, 16th and 17th October, 1883.

Names.	Score 1st round.	Score 2nd round.	Total	Less points.	H.K.P. Score.
Mr. J. W. Brown	71	67	138	24	114
Mr. J. Spence	69	58	115	Scr.	115
Mr. F. O. Bridgeman	70	76	146	20	126
Mr. J. Monteath	68	70	138	8	130
Mr. W. Murray	69	62	...	Scr.	131
Mr. J. Stiven	69	67	136	4	132
Mr. J. C. R. Johnston.	72	69	141	8	133
Mr. R. Mackintosh	84	88	172	36	136
Mr. J. Fowler	93	87	167	30	137
Mr. Thomas Lang	Absent.			8	

Winner for October, Mr. J. W. Brown.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain W. H. Mudie, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Colquhoun
Mrs Spooner
Mrs Cumming and child
Mr C Miller
Mr H McMaster
Mrs Hatchell
Mr Sidney Grant
Mr A C Campbell
Mrs Lowry

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, sailing on 26th Oct.:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J S Menzies
Mrs Holdich and infant
Mrs Burton
Miss Hall
Mr and Mrs Mackintosh and two children
The Rt. Rev the Bishop of Bombay
Major L Conway-Gordon
For Suez—Lady Reading
Mrs Mylne and infant
Mrs R Wilson
Mrs James McLaughlin and two daughters
Col Hastings Fraser
Mrs Calvin
Mrs Voyle
Mr T S Kennedy
Mr C H Ives-Cormac
4 children
European mails

RECENT EVENTS IN INDIA.

IT would be easy to attach an exaggerated degree of importance to the agitation which has recently sprung up in India. Neither Englishmen nor natives in India are much accustomed to political discussion. Controversies are not unfrequently conducted with a warmth out of all proportion to the magnitude of the interests at stake. Further it is to be borne in mind that the Government in India labours under great disadvantages in explaining, as also does the press in discussing, any legislative or executive measures which may be under consideration. In politics the only way of getting a truth thoroughly understood is to adopt Mr. Cobden's system of repeating the same thing in different words over and over again. This is exactly what the Government of India cannot do. The opportunity is wanting. The result is that when a false impression of some policy, or an inaccurate description of some fact, gets abroad, it is often impossible to arrest the progress of error. 'Crescit et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.' By the time a tardy contradiction or explanation comes, the error has taken too deep a hold on the public mind to be easily uprooted.

I do not mean to say that the Anglo-Indian agitation of the last few months has been wholly based on a misapprehension of the views and intentions of the Government. Far from it. It is, I fear, impossible to deny that a section of the English community in India is opposed to the policy which has been pursued in India by a succession of Viceroys and of Secretaries of State, whether Liberal or Conservative, and which has always been supported by the leading members of the Anglo-Indian services. On the other hand, I have little doubt that the opposition of many moderate men, both in England and India, to the policy of the present Government is largely due to misapprehension of the nature of that policy.

The most prominent cause of discontent amongst the English community in India is the introduction into the Legislative Council of a Bill which, if it becomes law, will allow European British subjects throughout India to be tried for criminal offences by native magistrates and judges possessed of certain qualifications.

I do not propose to discuss fully the merits or demerits of this Bill. It would be difficult to add anything to the arguments for and against the measures which are already before the public. Moreover, I do not believe that the real causes of the present discontent are to be found within the four corners of this Bill. My observations on this subject will, therefore, be confined to a few specific points.

Frequent exception has been taken to a remark made by Mr. Ilbert to the effect that the present position of the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service is 'anomalous.' The opponents of the Bill invite the Government to abandon first principles and to discard logical reasoning, whilst in the same breath it is urged with inexorable but highly inconsistent logic that the principles on which this Bill is based must necessarily lead to the appointment of a native of India to the Viceroyalty, Commander-in-Chief, &c. The thin end of the wedge fallacy, which has done yeoman's service to the Tory party in many a past political discussion in England, is brought forward with the old reiteration in order to show that, if once any anomaly whatsoever in the Indian body politic is removed, it will be impossible to stop short in a career of revolutionary change until the greatest anomaly in India—namely, the government of the country by Englishmen—ceases to vex the mind of the political purist and visionary. This argument may serve to give point to the speech of a political partisan, but it is so little deserving of serious consideration that I must apologise for the commonplaces by which alone it can be refuted. The full application of this principle is obviously impossible in any country as yet on the mission of extreme degree that whatever is is right, and that the only safeguard against revolutionary change is absolute political stagnation. We are here, in fact, brought face to face with the difference which distinguishes the Conservative from the Moderate Liberal habit of thought in politics; the former, in the fear that the ills he knows not of may be worse than those he now bears, preferring to *stare super antiquas vias*, the latter holding that timely reform and a process of gradual political evolution are the best safeguards against excessive and violent change. Not the least beneficent measures which have passed into law, whether in England or India, during the present century, have been those which have had for their object the rectification of anomalies in the sense of removing disqualifications to perform certain functions, or to exercise certain rights of citizenship. Anomalies exist, and must continue to exist, in India as elsewhere, and perhaps more in India than elsewhere; but this scarcely furnishes a sufficient ground for the perpetuation of every anomaly. It often happens that some particular law or institution is in practice perfectly defensible in spite of its anomalous character; but when, as in this case, the anomaly takes the form of a privilege conferred upon some special class, it appears to me that the burden of justifiying its continuance rests with those in whose favour the privilege is created. If I thought, as a great many Englishmen in India honestly think, that any injustice would be done to European British subjects by passing this Bill, I should be the first to defend the existing law in spite of its anomalous character. But as I think—in common with a minority numerically weak but strong in point of authority—that adequate safeguards can be provided against the perpetration of any injustice, I am in favour of the Bill. In a few years a law of this sort will become a necessity, and it is no disadvantage, but, on the contrary, an incidental advantage, that it should remove one of the many anomalies of the administrative system of India.

It has been urged that if this Bill becomes law it will exercise a deterrent effect on the investment of British capital in India. The application of English capital to the growth and manufacture of tea, indigo, &c., in India is not unmixed benefit to the country. Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State in 1865, truly remarked, in writing to Lord Lawrence, that 'the way in which English agents unwatched are apt to maltreat natives is a material argument in the question of encouraging private enterprise,' and a similar view was expressed by Lord Lawrence himself.* But the obvious advantages of affording every legitimate encouragement to the investment of British capital in India greatly predominate over the disadvantages. I should certainly be the last to say anything in depreciation of those advantages. During my tenure of office in India I have done all in my power to facilitate the flow of English capital to India, and it is, perhaps, sometimes forgotten that less than two years ago Lord Ripon's Government, in the teeth of strong native opposition, passed a Bill having for its object the relaxation of the law previously regulating the incidents conacted with the employment of labour in the tea districts of Assam. That the reckless statements which have been made as regards the general drift of Lord Ripon's policy may, for a short while, exercise an effect in the direction of discouraging the investment of English capital in India, is within the bounds of possibility. But that the operation of the Bill itself, if it becomes law, will have any such effect I utterly disbelieve. Capital, it is said, is sensitive, which is true enough, but it is not sentimental. I venture to predict that, if this Bill becomes law, the lucrative nature of the investment will remain, as heretofore, the sole test in deciding the question of whether English capital will, or will not, flow to India. I should be sorry to think that, in order to attract English capital to India, it is necessary to veto any reform having for its object the improvement of the condition of the natives. I do not believe that the adoption of such a course is necessary. But if it were necessary, it would then become an open question whether the advantages of attracting English capital were not being purchased at too dear a price.

It has been urged that, independently of the merits of the Bill on the Bill should, on grounds of expediency, be withdrawn. This argument is frequently stated in the following manner:—Either the measure is one of slight importance, in which case it is not worth passing in the face of so strong an opposition, or the arguments advanced against it are well-founded, in which case it stand condemned on its own merits. The dilemma is ingenious, but it is not unanswerable.

It may readily be admitted that the Government miscalculated the degree of opposition which this Bill would excite. It may also be admitted that no question of personal dignity should stand in the way of the withdrawal of the Bill, should it appear desirable, on public grounds, that it should be withdrawn. But it appears to me highly desirable, on public grounds, that, whatever alterations may be made in the details, the essential principle of the Bill should be passed into law. Intrinsically the Bill is, in my opinion, a matter of secondary importance. Owing to adventitious causes, it has been magnified into a matter of first-rate importance. It has unfortunately become the battle-ground upon which the issue has to be fought of whether India is for the future to be governed according to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation and in the spirit which in the long run can alone commend itself to Parliament and public opinion in England, or whether a retrograde and anti-native policy is to be adopted. There are probably a large number of natives in India who scarcely know that this Bill has ever been introduced, and who would not be affected in one way or the other were it withdrawn. There are also a very few educated natives who have advocated the withdrawal of the Bill. But I feel assured that the mass of the natives who take an intelligent interest in politics, and whose number is increasing daily, would regard the withdrawal of this Bill as an outward and visible sign that the moderate views of the best Anglo-Indian statesmen, past and present, were for the future to be subordinated to those of the extreme anti-native section of the European community. The natives have always taken an interest in the Bill. As, however, the full significance of the European agitation developed itself, and as it became clearer that what agitation was directed, not only against the particular measure under discussion, but against the general policy which, for many years past, has been adopted in India, they have naturally enough attached a far greater importance to the Bill becoming law.

Under these circumstances I think that it would be a grave political error to withdraw the Bill. It is also to be borne in mind that as education advances the time may come when the natives will demand concessions which it will possibly not be in the true interest of the country that the Government should grant. I can conceive no worse political lesson to teach the loyal people of India than that an agitation such as that which has been recently witnessed on the part of the Europeans should be successful. Some allowance must also be made for the excited state of feeling amongst the Europeans themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal warned the Government on March that the agitation against the Bill would not rapidly subside. I believe this warning to be well-founded. Nevertheless I have not got an opinion of any countrymen in India not to think that before three or four years have elapsed they will be grateful to the Government which, in spite of much obloquy, insisted upon solving the present difficulty, rather than leaving it to be solved, as it inevitably would have to be, a few years hence.

I say that the difficulty will certainly have to be solved in a few years, for I have as yet seen no adequate answer to the argument which was stated by Lord Ripon in the following terms:—It is surely clear that though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure, as Lord Lytton's system developes, an irresistible necessity will arise. When you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of natives, it will be impossible to maintain the present restriction. Therefore what we had to consider was—is it better to wait until this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now?

That is a question which undoubtedly admits of two answers. It is always difficult in politics to decide whether it is wiser to anticipate a difficulty, or to await a solution until the difficulty has become a burning question. Englishmen generally prefer the latter course, because they are accustomed to it. The difficulties of Parliamentary Government are so great that few Ministers will ever take up a difficult question until it is forced upon their attention. The consequence is that a reform is often so long delayed as to prevent its producing a full measure of beneficial results when it is ultimately effected. As India is necessarily debarred from the benefits of Parliamentary institutions, there can be no reason why it should not reap whatever advantages are incidental to a despotic form of government, and one of those advantages is that it is some times possible and desirable to anticipate a difficulty and solve it before it has attained considerable dimensions. I have, therefore, always thought, in Lord Ripon's words, that it would be wiser to introduce the measure now gradually, cautiously, and tentatively, than to wait till the change is forced upon us by necessity, and the powers which are now to be given only to a few men have to be given suddenly to a very much larger number of native civil servants.' *A fortiori* I am of that opinion now that the question has once been raised. If the difficulty be now solved, the bad feeling to which recent discussions have given rise will, it may reasonably be hoped, gradually subside. If it be not solved, the whole thing will have to be gone through again, and, instead of looking back upon a difficulty which has been overcome, both Government and the public will look with anxiety to a burning question in the future. Hence the dilemma to which I have alluded above may be rebutted thus:—If the Bill be withdraw, natives must be either excluded from the Covenanted Civil Service, or, at all events, the number of natives who, under existing rules, will enter the service must be largely diminished; or if this be not done, the Bill must, as a matter of administrative necessity, be passed in a few years. The adoption of the first course would require the assent of Parliament, and it is improbable that this assent would be obtained. The adoption of the second course would merely postpone the settlement of the question, and would certainly enhance the difficulty of dealing with it when a solution could no longer be deferred. On every ground, therefore, it appears to me undesirable to withdraw the Bill.

I am aware that the argument based on the necessity of passing the Bill sooner or later will carry little weight in India.

The truth is (as Lord Ripon said), that the opposition to this Bill is, in reality, not so much an opposition to this particular measure as an opposition to the declared policy of Parliament about the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. That policy has been a deliberate policy; it commenced many years ago, and has been enforced steadily from time to time. It is not a policy of my invention, or of the invention of the present Government at home or here; it is the policy of Parliament.

There can be little doubt that the view thus expressed by Lord Ripon is correct. Abundant evidence might be adduced to show that Englishmen in India would not have been much excited about this particular Bill had it not been the last of a series of measures which many of them have for some time watched with unconcealed annoyance. There is good reason to believe that the admission of natives to the Uncovenanted Civil Service and to the Bench of the High Court were both very unpopular measures with a large body of Europeans.

I think that the rules framed by Lord Lytton under which natives are admitted to appointments formerly reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, are open to many of the criticisms which have been advanced against them. But whatever be the merits or demerits of these particular rules, it is certain that they were framed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament; that they could not be abrogated without the consent of Parliament; and that, although possibly no objections might be interposed to some suitable modifications being made in the method of appointment, it is improbable that Parliament would consent to any changes virtually involving a repeal of the Act of 1870, which, as is stated in the preamble to its 6th section, was intended to provide 'additional facilities for the employment of natives of India, of proved merit and ability, in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India.'

I do not approve of every anomaly in Lord Lytton's rules of 1879, but I should wish to say something as regards the general question of the employment of natives. A considerable section of the European community in India is strongly opposed to any extension of the policy of governing India through native agency, and considers that the Government has already gone too far in the direction of employing such agency. On the other hand, many people in England frequently urge the Government, on grounds of policy and economy, to extend largely the sphere of employment for natives. I am confident that many of those who, in England, press for the more extended employment of natives, are not aware of what has already been done in this direction.

The following table has been constructed with the object of showing all branches which were directly engaged in the government and administration of the country at the commencement of the year 1882, but not such as were concerned with its moral and material development, or rendering service to the community on payment. Thus Police, Forests, Political, Jails, and Registration have been included. On the other hand, Public Works, Mints, Telegraphs, Education, Survey, Post Office, and some other miscellaneous offices, had been excluded.

| Nationality. | Coven

of by a French officer to Mr. at Tamatave. He told the French officer that he had spoken to the Hovas and induced them to agree to respect the Geneva cross even on the arms of the French, and the French officer told him that he was not sure that Admiral Pierre would respect it even on the hospital, though the hospital was not for the Hovas alone, but for the French also. (Cries of "Shame.") This was one answer he had to the remark of Admiral Pierre, that they were altogether uncivilised. As they were aware, a missionary going to a part of the world like Madagascar, and especially when they were living apart from the capital, had to be something a jack-of-all-trades, besides his ordinary work of teaching and preaching. He was thankful to say that he had a little medical knowledge, but, little as it was, it had been a great blessing to Betsemasaraha, the tribe amongst whom he laboured. By caring for their bodies he found a way to their hearts. But he was not only a missionary, he was an Englishman—(cheers)—and, as such, he was not only called upon to bear patiently, as he hoped he had done for the last few months, but to testify. The time for testifying he thought had now come, but in doing this, God helping him, he would give vent to no feeling whatever. The excitement in Tamatave began on May 10. The Argo, French mail packet, came in with the news that the north-west coast of Madagascar had been bombarded. They could not believe it. Both the English and the French people in Tamatave were very doubtful whether it could be true. It proved to be true, and then all the people in Tamatave were in a state of the most intense excitement and the natives were running about in all directions seeking for advice as to what they were to do. A great number of their Church members left Tamatave, and as he supposed was the case in other parts of the world some of the soldiers became chicken-hearted, and endeavoured to escape. The foreigners living around Tamatave flocked into the place in order to find security there, and speaking of foreigners, he spoke not only of British, but of French subjects, and the feeling at that time was anti-English. The fort had been neglected, the guns had not been used for a long time, except for salutes, and they could not be used without danger to the persons who fired them. In the following week the flag-ship of Admiral Pierre, the Flore, came into harbour, and an ultimatum was sent to the Government at the capital, and on the Saturday previous to the time mentioned for the expiry of the time stated in the ultimatum the native Governer and his soldiers felt quite sure that they would have to fight or they would have to run. On the Saturday the Governor told him that he believed the instructions of the Queen were that the French intended to bombard Tamatave, that it was an unrighteous thing, but that he must allow them to do it. On that day he knew that there would be no resistance offered to the French, and that there would be no soldiers in Tamatave during the bombardment. He should not forget to mention that it had been determined to form a committee of safety for British subjects, and unfortunately for himself he was requested against his will to become the president of that committee. He said unfortunately for himself, because, as he had said, the feeling in Tamatave was intensely anti-English. On the Saturday morning the Governor and his officers requested that they should have a prayer meeting, and they had one. It was a glorious meeting. There were no women, with the exception of one or two. They had already fled, but the church was very nearly filled with men, most of them soldiers. In that prayer meeting there was nothing vindictive. Not a single petition was put up against their enemies, but simply for grace to bear what would come upon them, simply asking for faith that when the tempest came upon them, they might trust in God. On the Monday morning the ultimatum expired they saw one of the vessels steam out of the harbour and take up a position outside, a signal gun was fired, the French flag was hoisted, and the bombardment commenced. No notice was given except the ultimatum. The Hovas flag was not hoisted at the fort of Tamatave, and although not a single shot was fired from the fort the bombardment was kept up for an hour and a half. From the town and from the fort there was nothing in the shape of an answer. The French had it all to themselves. The houses of the Hovas were all built of straw and thatched with leaves and consequently it was not very long before there were fires in all directions. It had been a aid that that was the work of incendiaries. He was not prepared to say whether it was or not, but he was prepared to say that he saw the first shell burst in the market, and almost immediately afterwards he saw a fire, and he believed that the fires were not the work of the Hovas but were the work of the French. After the fire had continued an hour and a half he supposed the French officers thought these men ought to have their breakfast, and there was perfect silence for a time; and during that time some of them who had been watching ventured out. But they had scarcely gone out before the firing recommenced, and during the whole of the day six shots were fired every half-hour. Until the French took possession of Tamatave, which was not until the Thursday, they who were in the church endeavoured to assist the guard which the British commander Captain Johnson had placed there to assist the British. But he was happy to say that no fires broke out during Sunday night. On the following morning the French landed in three companies. Seeing this, he and some of those with him went to his house, in order to see if his servants had left the house, and found that they had not. In the afternoon they paid a visit to her Majesty's ship Dryad, and found that the decks were full of British subjects. At least 300 were collected in that small space. The French landed on Monday morning, and on Monday night the first attempts at pillage were made. His house was rifled. He had obtained permission to remove his goods on Tuesday and Wednesday, but had not done so, as it was a long business, and the natives were not willing to work; but on the Wednesday evening a certain portion of his furniture still remained. His dispensary was a large one and contained a great quantity of medicine of different kinds, some of which were poisons. On the Wednesday night the French Commander sent word to say that on the following morning at eight o'clock he should place a picket against his house. He went to his house on the following morning, and on his arrival found that his dispensary had been broken open, and the bottles were scattered about and some broken, and that a few bottles of claret he had in the cellar were also broken and scattered about. They collected all the bottles they could and brought them into the house. In the meanwhile various decrees had been issued by the French commander, one of them being that any European having natives in his employ should send their names to the Mayor, and undertake that they should conduct themselves properly. This he did on the Thursday, and on the Friday he was again employed in removing the remaining part of his furniture. On the Saturday the Mayor came to him and said he had got the names of his servants, but by their names they were evidently Hovas, and were enemies of the French. He might have described them as Betsmasarahas, but did not do so, and the officer put him under arrest. He asked if he might write for his men to come to state what they were, and he said, "Yes, you may, but in the meantime follow this soldier," and he was marched off to a small tent, and a guard of four men were placed at the door to prevent his escape. The door was closed, but through the chinks, his servants came; they were all there, and he also saw his landlord come, and thought it would be all right, and ultimately he was marched off in the midst of an escort of soldiers and conveyed to the Nievre. His landlord accompanied him and two of his servants, but the following day they were set at liberty and he was detained. Mr. Shaw then proceeded to give a detailed account of the privations suffered while a prisoner on board the Nievre, which was pretty much to the same effect as that contained in his narrative which was published in the *Daily News* on Tuesday. He described the diet, which was soup with a piece of meat brought to him in a bucket in the morning, with a piece of bread; in the evening it was soup, minus the bread. The next day they brought him some dirty water which they called coffee, which he rejected. They brought him a little claret to wash it down which was little better than the food. He also described the visits of an officer to him to examine him, and who told him that he was charged with trying to poison French subjects, and said there had been bottles found in his garden and cellars, and that the soldiers who had drunk the contents became seriously ill. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Shaw also referred to the Taymouth Castle coming into the harbour with his wife on board, and to the applications he made that she might be allowed to visit him, which were refused, and her application to Admiral Pierre to be allowed to share his imprisonment, which was also refused. His wife then went to the Mauritius, and was fortunate in having sincere sympathisers in Sir John Pope Hennessey and Admiral Sir W. Hewitt. After 19 days he was transferred to the Flore, where he was again visited by the French officer, who had him examined, and he was eventually set at liberty. Some misunderstanding, he said had arisen from his communication with representatives of the Press. He told one of them he was sent for by the Foreign Secretary and it had been supposed that he meant Lord Granville, but he meant the foreign secretary of the Missionary Society. (Laughter.) It was said that he came to claim compensation, but that was not the case. He left that in the hands of the Government, and to the honour which animated a great nation like the French. He also denied that it was true. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the outcome of all this would be the further spread of the Gospel in Madagascar.

A special prayer having then been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Allon,

The Rev. J. G. Rogers proposed a resolution welcoming with sincere joy and gratitude to their native land the missionary brethren just returned from Madagascar, and congratulating Mr. Shaw upon his release. Further, it expressed sympathy both with him and with Mrs. Shaw in the painful experiences through which they had passed, and commended the Christian spirit exhibited by the people of Madagascar. In conclusion, it expressed heartfelt sympathy with the young Queen of Madagascar and her Prime Minister in the difficulties of her present position. In proposing this, Mr. Rogers remarked that it would be impossible to break up the meeting after hearing the statements that had been made, without expressing the indignation which was generally felt upon the subject. At the same time he would point out that they were not there for the purpose of putting pressure upon the British Government as though they thought that Government would not be true to them and to the rights of British citizens. They did not want the aid of amateur politicians, but were content with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously amid much enthusiasm.

Mr. Henry Wright, who seconded it, called upon Mrs. Shaw to stand up from her seat at the side of the platform, and on that lady complying with his request she received a hearty greeting. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was put and carried, and the proceedings were brought to an end by the singing of the Doxology.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A very painful impression will be produced in England by the statement of Mr. Shaw concerning his treatment at the hands of Admiral Pierre at Tamatave. Even those who have accepted the comfortable doctrine that missionaries are, by their profession, if not outside the pale of humanity, at least destitute of all claim to the privileges of British citizenship, must experience some slight feeling of indignation at his story. Fortunately we are free to express this indignation without any danger that our natural resentment at the injustice of which Mr. Shaw has been the victim will awaken anything but a sympathetic echo from the other side of the Channel. If a British admiral who had received such explicit and emphatic instructions from our Government as Admiral Pierre received from the French Ministry had treated a French priest as Admiral Pierre has treated an English missionary, the censure pronounced upon him here would be even more severe than that which we pronounce upon the conduct of Admiral Pierre. . . . This being the case, there ought to be no anxiety concerning the relations between England and France. The justice of a claim for reparation has been recognised in advance by the French Government. 'If there had occurred,' said M. Challemel-Lacour—as the facts now to hand prove there did occur—'some grave mistake or some misunderstanding, in regard to which passion'—or we may say disease—'had played a part, we should not hesitate to fulfil the obligations which would be imposed upon us by the spirit of justice and by the interests of the country.' This is precise and categorical, and we may await with confidence the fulfilment of M. Challemel-Lacour's assurance."

The *Times*, with reference to the great meeting at Exeter Hall, says:—"Mr. Shaw's case has seemed worse and worse to us the more the facts have come to light. At first it was difficult to believe that treatment such as he received could be altogether undeserved, or that he had not been guilty of some gross imprudence which had naturally aroused the wrath of the French authorities. Now that the whole story has come out, it seems quite certain that there was nothing of the kind. He was the victim of a tyrannous and unjustifiable exercise of force, and under that influence he was for nearly two months subjected to treatment that would have been harsh had he been a dangerous conspirator, but which, in the case of a harmless foreign resident in a town which had not resisted the invader, was scandal ous in the extreme. There are abundant signs that the French Government recognises this. We trust that it will by its action in this matter show that it neither condones nor tolerates such action on the part of its officers. French policy is just now so adventurous that one never knows when and where its agents may be brought into collision with British subjects. We hope that no case so bad as Mr. Shaw's will occur again; for serious complications might easily arise from the repetition of such an incident."

The *Standard* recalls the fact that "nearly two months have elapsed since the Prime Minister made a singularly unfortunate reference to the affair in his speech at the Mansion House. The conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Gladstone's language upon that occasion was that everything had terminated satisfactorily, and that the French Government had made the *amende honorable* in a perfectly unconditional way. Lord Hartington's remarks at Sheffield a short time afterwards formed a curious contrast to the sanguine assurances of the Premier. He declared that it was a mistake to suppose that the differences between the French and English Governments were originally as serious as they had been represented, but he added that it would equally be a mistake to imagine that they were at an end. It is, in fact, generally admitted that Mr. Gladstone had not correctly apprehended the drift of the despatches, at which, in his speech in the City, he allowed he had only just been able to glance."

The *Daily Telegraph* admits that "Mr. Shaw may have been a trifle imprudent in permitting himself to meddle in politics to the extent of becoming president of a Committe of Safety. It could hardly, however, be expected of him that he should forget that he was 'an Englishman as well as a missionary' a phrase which was caught up and cheered enthusiastically by a certainly not bellicose audience last night. If we can now distinguish between the spirit of the French Government and that of their imprudent representative, Mr. Shaw, in his prison, feeding out of his bucket, could hardly be expected to draw such distinctions, and his is at least a case where the French nation should be called upon to make ample reparation for the great wrongs he endured."

The *Globe* says:—"Assuredly this is a matter calling for the amplest redress. No more indefensible outrage could have been committed than that by which an entirely harmless and unoffending individual was subjected to a tyrannical exercise of brute force and treated as if he were a desperate criminal. Mr. Shaw unfolds a melancholy picture of the misfortune which French aggression has brought upon Madagascar, where peaceful progress and the spread of European civilisation have been checked and thrown back half a century. France, in her present dementia, is accumulating heavy responsibilities. She has descended from the part of Alexander to Autolycus, but she finds the picking up of unconsidered territorial trifles no easy matter. If in her swashbuckling about the world she illtreats British subjects, she must expect to be called upon to make satisfaction."

The *St. James's Gazette*:—M. Challemel-Lacour, in his character of Foreign Minister, has already pledged himself to see that such compensation be made to Mr. Shaw as the circumstances of the case may seem to demand. Still, it is as well not to lose sight of the necessity of exacting reparation for the outrages to which the unfortunate missionary was subjected. The author of the Insults is no more. But the evidence against him is conclusive and crushing; and in acting as he did, not only towards Mr. Shaw, but also towards Captain Johnstone, he disobeyed in the most flagrant manner the orders given to him by his own Government. For that reason it may be hoped that the French Government will in addition to compensation, offer a suitable apology without even waiting to be asked for it. Mr. Shaw has a right to the former; but it is above all to Mr. Shaw's country that the latter is due.

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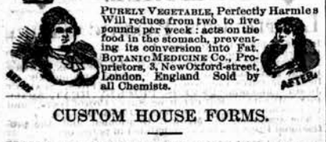

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes... ... ... from	2 0
Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case	10 8
Nail Scissors ... ... from 1-8 to	2 0
Holdalls, with strong Leather Straps	18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c	5 8 to 7 8
Vulcanized India Rubber Travelling Baths	16 8
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THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

JOSEPH GIL... STE...
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, ...

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere ... Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford Cambridge Examinations, Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots	25s.	35s.

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A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.

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THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.
Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which
eardicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and
preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical
wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully
pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE
produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
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SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK
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INVALUABLE TO SHIPPERS. Price £2. 10/- SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the same.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorua
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurlaj*†	Chandoor
Deerwa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pewnar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tullagaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kasarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagthal	Poona*¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Kelm
Bailgaum	Dharam	Corcolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khandi	Yeoat	Marlich
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Ungor
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Patna	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney ‡
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naldongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poonulwaree	Doolach
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Gooloor
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Shahabad*‡
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer*	Wadi
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Myjee	Kureli (for Sangori	Biswa Bridge	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Rood
Julgaum		Sheegaum*.	Kistna
			Chicknagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE.

olaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
hurch Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Bhrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad Dhad
Churney Rd	Wesjee	Chumargaum	Mehsooda
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Baraitee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwap	Sabarmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dulhoe	Saunod
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bengwlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhend
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Suchoen	Anand	Sahli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Leetowan
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

Refreshment Rooms. Junction for Lines.
1 From 15 to 30 minutes fo Refreshments.
0 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

CARLTON WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful others (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co..
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.
The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India
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THE LATE HON. W. P. ADAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR URNE, &c., &c., &c
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon,

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED.
Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE,

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
"TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP" (MEDICAL JOURNAL)
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (LANCET)
A SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP
PROPRIETORS W.V. WRIGHT & Co. 1 SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES
A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.
The most delicious Sauce in the World.
This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. With Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. In Bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The best in the World.
Makes delicious pudding without eggs, pastry without butter, and beautiful light bread without yeast. In 1d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The Best and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced.
The best remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. Restores delicate individuals to health. At 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. each bottle.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
For making Delicious Custards without Eggs in less time and at half the price.
The Proprietors can recommend it to Housekeepers generally as a useful agent in the preparation of a good custard. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold in boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER BEER POWDER
Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for Threepence.
The most valuable preparation for the production of a delicious and invigorating beverage. It is easily made, and is by far the cheapest and best Ginger Beer ever offered to the public. Sold in packets 3d. and 6d. each.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
Confidently recommended to all true lovers of the Pure Mushroom. Unrivalled for its *great strength! perfect purity!!* and *unsurpassed flavour!!!* Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER.
Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS.
Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.
It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One dose of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.
Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.;

PROPRIETORS:
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.
Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicted from him that there was not much danger, as the 'mass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—*"Zululand and Cetewayo," (p. 130), by Captain W. E. Hudson, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwickshire Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Alder' shot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.
You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. If we fail at all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks to many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food is what would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an nfallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalising, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET and other FEVERS, STRONG HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill London, E. C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blotches or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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